

THE

# Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION

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## Ecclesiastical Affairs.

### MR. MATTHEW ARNOLD'S "RECANTATION."

WHEN children make ugly faces, it is, or was, the nurse's custom to say to them—"If you don't take care you will be *struck* so—and you had better look in the glass at once to see what you will be like." One might tender a similar warning to Mr. Matthew Arnold. His too frequent sneer seems to be gradually fixing into a permanent expression; and even the most classic face will become ludicrous when its superciliousness ceases to be under the control of the voluntary muscles. Mr. Arnold's letter to the *Pall Mall Gazette* on the victory of the Liberal party on the Irish Church question (which we have quoted in another column) may serve as a mirror in which he may discern his own image. There he is, with his tongue in his cheek, his nose in mid air, his eyes hardened as if struck in a fixed expression of scorn, while he repeats mechanically, for the hundredth time, his stock phrases respecting "stock notions," "fetishes," the "free play of consciousness," the "marriage of deceased wife's sister," and his schoolboy insults to all and sundry supposed to represent the principles or the policy of the Nonconformists. It is true one is sorry to see even scorn poorly expressed by a man of ability, but although one should be endowed with a genius for "despising one's neighbour," such as King Solomon recognised and described in a certain person of whom he has drawn so lively a series of portraits in the Book of Proverbs, it is impossible to transcend the conditions which limit the exercise of the faculty; and of these one will always be that your contempt must be founded on some superiority, and the other that the person to be despised is contemptible. In the present instance, as we listen again to the poor story of the fetishes, we wait in vain for some new flash of wit or humour to relieve the tedium, and only wonder that the owner of any eye so lustreless can imagine there is a killing lightning in its merely phosphorescent beams.

Under the form of a bantering recantation, and offer of his services for the future to the Liberal party, Mr. Matthew Arnold here performs, in the *Pall Mall*, more clumsily than ever, his old exercise in sneering. He scoffs at the Lords for timidity; at the Commons for truckling to the Dissenters; at the Dissenters, the "masters of the situation," for their inveterate stupidity and fetish principles, "which

have now received a legislative sanction." Like Caliban learning his lesson from Setebos, the half-blind Liberal party will just have sense enough to perceive that it is being mocked by its instructor, and that Mr. Matthew Arnold does not really intend to join us. But how much they must wish that his offer of service were serious. Cynics might recite M. Kossuth's apophthegm, that there are few nations or parties which would not be the stronger for the sacrifice of some of their alliances. Among others, there might be a momentary hesitation at receiving into the ranks a writer who seems to be a mere jester of stale jests, or a man who, though the son of the most earnest and sympathetic Englishman of this century, has proved himself to be incapable of even understanding all that most deeply moves his fellow-countrymen. But then—*think* what it is to reject the aid of Mr. Matthew Arnold—to miss the advantage of the new nicknames which he would scatter like hand grenades among the ranks of the Opposition—to forego the polished shot which would plough through the dense battalions of the Tories, and the elegant taunts which would then quiver like winged javelins in the bodies of the Spiritual Lords of Parliament; above all to lose the benefit of that marvellous faculty of repeating the same offensive phrases, over and over again, in every article, letter, or song, which the *Cornhill* and the *Pall Mall Gazette* now evidently count among the chief ornaments of their pages, and the most damaging weapons in their armoury. Is not all this, as we hear the arrows rattling in his quiver, enough to tempt the most scrupulous Liberals into a shout of delight at the prospect of being helped by such an Apollo.

Well, for our parts, we would not take him while unreformed, at any price. *Non tali auxilio*. We should be sorry to employ such an ally in fighting the battles of liberty and justice. Men might fairly augur ill success to a cause which descended to the barbarism of substituting for solid and definite argument ceaseless assertions of the weak-wittedness of the opponents, and which represented even the purest and ablest of them as the unreasoning slaves of tradition or of superstitious antipathy. We should blush to acknowledge as a fellow-soldier one who could discern neither valour nor disciplined ability nor eloquence in any of his foes. We compassionate the Concurrent Endowment party on the loss of their advocate now converted, but can assure him that the Liberals have no work by which they can replace his "occupation gone." A literary outcast and fugitive he must be, for no man will hire him, except the *Pall Mall*.

But cannot Mr. Matthew Arnold try another line. It is plain that the contemptuous style is a failure. The more you mock these fetish worshippers, the more they multiply and grow. The sentences linked together with ingenious malice, like the foxes with firebrands, seem to have no effect in destroying the industry or the influence of the uncircumcised. Even the jaw-bone of an ass seems to have lost its power of putting Philistines to flight. Cannot Mr. Arnold try main force, and apply his knot of muscles to a direct tussle with the pillars that support the temple of Dagon? Let him leave his mockings which are not effective enough to be cruel, and shake down by sheer strength of reason those principles which uphold the fabric of Liberalism, and which, to his supreme

disgust, have received at last "the sanction of the Legislature." Let Mr. Matthew Arnold oblige the public with a serious discourse on the consequences which would have followed perseverance in the Amendments of the House of Peers. Let him take England as it is, with its Church and Dissent, twin growths of an ancient antagonism, with its Ireland, its Wales, its Scotland, and its colonies, and, instead of mocking at the Lords, as in this precious letter, show us how, with such populations, it would have been possible to carry through any scheme of equal endowment. Let him for once, by solid argument, enable us to understand in what the force consists of those examples on which he lays so much stress, the "examples of France, Germany, Holland, in which the course of events tends to separate the clergy from Rome, and every alien power, and to connect them more closely with the State." Is it that they nullify the facts respecting Italy, Austria, and Spain, where all things tend to a free Church in a free State? Is it that the more earnestly Christian people of France and Germany themselves are satisfied with the plan of putting the Emperor and the King in the place of the Pope and the Consistory? Or is it that the plan of making Irish Catholics feel that they obtain all their equal rights as Irishmen under the British Crown is likely to draw closer their attachment to an Italian monarch? Will Mr. Matthew Arnold tell us whether he thinks it a very hopeful project for English statesmen to attempt to bribe Scotch Presbyterians, Welsh Dissenters, and millions of English seceders, who hold it for a first principle of their religion that no earthly power ought to interfere with the authority of Heaven, and who are entirely resolved to put an end before long to a system which makes social pariahs of the worthiest men, while it pets and ennobles such persons as the present bishops. And if the Nonconformists are, as he says, "masters of the situation; if their "organisations rule the boroughs," let it be seriously explained how this comes to pass, and how it is that a set of fetish worshippers, with ordinary souls, and stock notions, and no play of consciousness, have gained so great an ascendancy in a country where there is an Established Church and clergy in power, with boundless wealth and social influences to support them. A little consideration of these questions may perhaps end in disposing Mr. Matthew Arnold to think that he had better leave off writing about fetishes, for fear of its being suspected that he worships one of his own, and the chorus should everywhere begin, in compassion to this enemy of Philistia,

O, dark, dark, dark, amid the blaze of noon!

## THE FUTURE OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

As a sinking ship is apt to suck into the eddying wave any smaller craft which may be in its immediate neighbourhood, so it is inevitable that other ecclesiastical monopolies should go down with the doomed Irish Establishment. Trinity College, Dublin, is not, indeed, marked for destruction, but its present status, as an appendage of the dominant Church, narrowly escaped parliamentary condemnation before Mr. Gladstone had made his memorable declaration last year; while the Prime Minister, in dealing with the Church question this Session, expressly reserved the college question for treatment next year. At first sight, therefore, it might seem to be scarcely necessary to discuss it just within sight of the prorogation, and still less so to pro-

pose such a notice as that which last week Mr. Fawcett submitted to the House of Commons.

In this case, however, we think that the pertinacity of the honourable member has been of great public service; because he has elicited two facts, strangely in opposition to each other, and both calculated to have a considerable effect on the minds of that party in the country—a daily increasing one—which is bent on freeing all our national educational agencies from sectarian influences.

The first fact is, that the authorities of Trinity College, Dublin, are prepared to submit with a good grace to the ascertained will of the nation in respect to that institution. The fact was rumoured before Mr. Fawcett's motion was proposed, and the debate more than proved the rumour to be well founded. For Dr. Ball—the same learned gentleman who lately stoutly fought for the failing Establishment—stated at the very outset that, whereas the Board had on former occasions petitioned against a similar motion, they did not feel it to be their duty to offer further opposition; their course in the matter having been determined by a consideration of the change which has been effected in the ecclesiastical arrangements of Ireland, and the consciousness that an educational institution primarily intended for the education of the clergy of an Establishment cannot, with propriety, maintain its former position when the Establishment has ceased to exist.

Dr. Ball, however, was not content with a bare announcement of this important fact; but added statements which indicate that a system of exclusiveness is about to be abandoned with cheerfulness, rather than with reluctance. Unlike the obstructives of Oxford and Cambridge, he claimed credit for the University of Dublin for the freedom with which it had admitted Protestants and Roman Catholics to participation in its advantages, and for the fact that the principle of exclusiveness had been limited to such honours and emoluments as were intended for the benefit of the Established Church alone, or were essential for its maintenance. He did more than this; since, instead of indulging in maudlin regrets at the latitudinarianism of the age, which had broken down artificial religious barriers, he expressed his belief that "one of the greatest benefits ever conferred on the country was that the University, at an early period, admitted persons of all persuasions to the advantages of education," as well as the earnest hope that, in any future legislation, nothing will be done which shall have the slightest tendency to diminish "the beneficial effect which is to be derived from men of every variety of religious opinion being educated together, and living on terms of intimacy from the earliest period of their lives."

These were the sentiments uttered from the front Conservative bench. But what immediately followed from the bench opposite? Mr. Fawcett had moved:—

That, in the opinion of this House, those who are not members of the Established Church cannot be placed in a position of equality with regard to University education in Ireland until all the Fellowships and Scholarships of Trinity College, Dublin, are freed from all religious disabilities.

Dr. Ball, acting in the name of Trinity College, had assented to the motion, both in substance and terms, and, if opposition had been looked for from any quarter, it was from the small "No surrender" party who sit below the gangway on the opposition side. But it was the Government which took exception to the proposition; its mouthpiece for the occasion being the Irish Secretary, who, but a few weeks before, had been vindicating the principle of religious equality, in connection with the Irish Church Bill. Trinity College might accept the motion, but there was a ground on which neither the Government nor the House could accept it; so that, if it were pressed, the "previous question" must be moved, to avert a division upon it!

Of course, Mr. Chichester Fortescue does not object to the principle, that Trinity College should be "thrown open to all comers, without any religious test being imposed on those who are receiving its emoluments and dignities"; but he objected to the motion because he believed it would not "satisfy those who believe themselves aggrieved by the system of education in Ireland, as regards the higher degrees;" and because a university degree cannot be obtained without passing through colleges constructed on a system of which they conscientiously disapprove,—in other words, colleges, based on the principle of mixed education. This speech of Mr. Fortescue's points to the second fact to which we have alluded, and that is, that so far as he expresses their views, the Government are contemplating the establishment of denominational colleges, or some other changes which are opposed to that principle of mixed education

which Dr. Ball has so justly eulogised. His language, we admit, is vague, and leaves it open to doubt whether we are to have a renewal of the Catholic University scheme, or a redistribution of the endowments of Trinity College among sectarian establishments. But the particular method which may be proposed is important, when the principle itself must be rejected as inadmissible.

That it should not be so regarded by Mr. Fortescue is not surprising; for had Mr. Gladstone decided on a levelling up, instead of a levelling down policy, he would have had a hearty supporter in the person of the Irish Secretary, who, to the last, avowed his personal preferences in favour of concurrent endowment. The truth is, that Mr. Fortescue's notions in the matter of Irish education are associated with the traditions of a régime which has now passed away. In that respect, he might have learned a lesson from the Board of Trinity College, which has shown unexpected quickness in discerning the signs of the times; but he has evidently failed to do so.

The difficulties which he alleges to exist in the framing of an educational system for Ireland are like the difficulties which for so long a time prevented a settlement of the Church question; since they originate in unwillingness to grasp, and firmly to adhere to, a principle, instead of adopting a temporising and tortuous course. The fact is, as the *Times* plainly tells Mr. Fortescue, the objection to a simple scheme for throwing open Trinity College to all comers "is promoted by ecclesiastics, not by laymen, and its object is the destruction of mixed education. It has its counterpart in every Catholic country of Europe, and Mr. Fortescue may be assured that the result in the United Kingdom cannot be different from what it is in Belgium and in France, that the spirit of Liberalism is absolutely irreconcileable with the pretensions of Ultramontane authority, and that the labour is but lost which attempts to maintain a permanent alliance between them."

Dr. Ball has most opportunely reminded us that the Roman Catholic laity of 1796 petitioned the Irish House of Commons against the exclusion of Protestants even from Maynooth College itself; on the ground that the education of the youth of both religions in branches of education common to all, would promote a liberal and friendly intercourse through life. The petitioners of that day saw with "deep concern the principle of separation and exclusion, revived and re-enacted," and there are indications that the most enlightened of the Catholic laity of to-day hold precisely the same views. Writing to Professor Fawcett, two distinguished Roman Catholic graduates of Trinity College assure him that—

Not only a large majority of Roman Catholic laymen, but also many of the most distinguished fellows of our colleges, are in favour of your views, and wholly opposed to the endowment of any sectarian institution, such as appears to be the intention of the Government to inflict on this country. The only advocates of such a scheme are to be found among a section of the Ultramontane party in Ireland.

With equal emphasis, "A Catholic Ex-Scholar of Trinity College," writing to the *Times*, says:—

I am convinced that there could be no greater obstacle to the establishment of that goodwill and kindly feeling which we all now hope for between the two parties in Ireland than for each to keep its young men secluded in denominational colleges at that time of life when the social nature is first developed and friendships are most readily formed. Nothing but coldness and distrust between the two parties in after life can be the result.

These are timely replies to the "difficulty" speech of Mr. Fortescue, and it is satisfactory to find that in the struggle, of which the Irish education question will probably be the occasion, the Liberals of England will have such allies. But, whatever may be the attitude of the Roman Catholic body, clerical or lay, it will be well for the Government to be distinctly warned that a retrograde policy in regard to this question will bring with it nothing but vexation and disaster. The day of sectarian exclusiveness in education, as well as in religion, is coming to an end, and that of fair-play and freedom is at hand. We have destroyed the privileges of the minority in Ireland, and what is taken from them cannot be given to the majority. Justice to both parties must henceforth be the legislative watchword, and they who demand more must be resisted as firmly as those who hitherto have insisted on giving less.

#### REORGANISATION OF THE IRISH CHURCH.

Writing on the 5th inst., the *Times* Dublin correspondent says:—"The Irish Church is already beginning to enter smooth water. She is passing safely between formidable rocks at opposite sides. The question of her future government presented numerous difficulties and dangers which it is now hoped will be surmounted. The Bishops are likely

to prove the best ministers of peace. Their prompt, judicious, and generous action in the crisis has probably saved the Church from a state of hopeless anarchy. After a conference, presided over by the Lord Primate, and which lasted for two days, they yesterday evening arrived unanimously at the following resolutions as to the best mode of reorganising the Church:—

Resolved, that it is the unanimous opinion of the archbishops and bishops that a general synod should be promptly as possible be assembled, in which the clergy and laity should be fully and equally represented.

That, inasmuch as the existing representation of the clergy in their provincial synods is imperfect, it is desirable that for the carrying out of the foregoing resolution that these synods be convened to consider the changes which would be necessary to adapt their representation to the present circumstances of the Church.

These recommendations will have the effect of reconciling some wide differences of opinion, and allaying feelings of apprehension and distrust which the laity were beginning to entertain. On the one hand, the revival of Convocation, as it is understood in England, was strongly pressed by some able and sincere clergymen. They regard it as the legitimate mode of restoring to the Irish Church the continuity of government which was interrupted during the suspension of the power to assemble the ecclesiastical Legislature. It was also advocated on the ground that it would preserve an identity of form with the Church of England, and serve as a bond of union and sympathy. A few only of the more rigid Churchmen, who take a lofty and narrow view of the rights and functions of the clergy, would establish a sacerdotal oligarchy, giving no power whatever to the laity, but treating them as subjects whose duty was implicit obedience. The greater number of the advocates of Convocation recognised the rights of laymen to a limited extent. There is reason, however, to believe that the vast majority of the clergy are strongly opposed to the exclusion of the laity from a full share of the administration of the Church. On their side the restoration of the ancient synods distinct from Convocation—the Anglican and more modern form of assembly—was warmly advocated as presenting the true links of continuity of government connecting the free Episcopal Church of the future with the old independent Church of Ireland. They contend that Convocation is an innovation which is imperfect in a system of government without the connection of the State which is now dissolved. Synodic action is in their view at once the oldest and the best adapted to the new circumstances of the Church. They desire to make the institution distinct and national, though in friendly alliance with the Church of England. Archdeacon Lee is the leading advocate of Convocation, though not in an exclusively clerical form, and the Hon. and Rev. W. C. Plunket is the champion of the ancient synods. The laity were not inactive observers of the struggle between the two sets of disputants, but entered freely into the discussion, and even engaged in other subjects of debate, as if to show a determination to maintain their rights. On their side, the reassembling of the Church Conference, in which they were fully recognised, was strongly urged, and, although the Conference was convened for the sole purpose of resisting the passing of the bill, many even of the clergy thought it would be desirable to have it called together again, in order to consult in the emergency. Besides these cardinal questions, there were others arising out of them which have been keenly discussed in the daily press. The bishops have done much to set the controversy at rest, or at least to reduce it to order. They have set an example of self-abnegation and cordial sympathy with the laity which inferior dignitaries who might be disposed to arrogate exclusive rights will probably feel it their duty to imitate. The declaration that the laity shall be 'fully and equally represented' will inspire confidence and win the hearty co-operation of the people. Any attempt to exclude the laity from the governing body, or only to admit them under the skirts of the clergy, would lead to an open rupture. Happily this danger has been averted, and there is now a prospect of the Church entering upon its new career with all its forces consolidated, and with a spirit of union and resolution such as it has never before felt. The bishops have not even suggested any plan for the representation of the laity, probably lest they should seem to dictate. There can be no difficulty, however, in devising a satisfactory scheme. The Church Conference, which was carried out in accordance with the recommendations of the prelates, offers a very good model which can be improved upon. Although, on the whole, a very fair representation, it in many respects bears the marks of imperfect organisation. If the bishops take counsel with the clergy and people in each diocese, it will facilitate the arrangements. The Bishop of Down has already pointed out a practical way of reaching the desired end by inviting the clergy and laity of the diocese to meet him at a conference on the 20th inst. There is no reason to apprehend that it will be less successful than the conference last year, at which every single parish in the united dioceses of Down, Connor, and Dromore was fully represented by lay and clerical delegates. The other prelates will, doubtless, take the same judicious course, and, if so, the problem of lay representation will soon be solved. It is satisfactory to find that so good a beginning has been made, and that within ten days after the Act received the Royal Assent the keel at least of the new Church system has been laid and all hands are set to work to complete the structure. The necessity of having the governing body constituted while public sympathy is fresh and ready to supply a liberal re-endowment is apparent. Some of the clergy have pre-

posed that an appeal be made to England, but this suggestion is indignantly repudiated by others, who probably express the general feeling of Irish Protestants. Some have gone so far as to declare that if 'the hat' be sent round they will leave the Church altogether and join the Dissenters. An opportunity will soon be afforded of testing the practical liberality and independent spirit as well as pious feelings of Irish Protestants by the amount of sacrifice which they are willing to make for the sake of the Church."

In pursuance of a requisition signed by some of the parishioners of Wexford, and calling upon the churchwardens to convene a meeting to consider the present position and prospects of the Irish Church, some friends of the Church met together in the lecture-rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association. The following resolutions were passed:—"That, in the opinion of this meeting, the standing committee of the Church Conference should now be dissolved, the measure having become law which that conference was meant to oppose." "That the laity should be largely represented in the formation of a Church-governing body." "That it appears desirable that a body of lay representatives should be appointed to confer with the clergy on the subject of communion and other business." "That the present opportunity should be embraced to effect all desirable changes in the Church services and discipline." "That, whilst feeling ourselves wronged by the Irish Church Bill, we be not discouraged, but that, confident in the superiority which truth ever bestows upon a cause, we pledge ourselves to united action in our efforts to aid in maintaining Scriptural Christianity in Ireland."

#### MR. MATTHEW ARNOLD ON THE IRISH CHURCH AND NONCONFORMISTS.

The following letter, upon which we have commented in a leading article, appeared in a recent issue of the *Pall Mall Gazette*:

Sir.—The glorious and successful issue of the Liberal operation for disestablishing and disendowing the Irish Church, the chorus of mutual applause and congratulation which I hear all round me, and I should add, perhaps, the universal disgust with which my "Culture and Anarchy" speculations have been received, the severe but deserved chastisement which I have brought on myself by giving way to a spirit of effeminacy and cultivated inaction, have quite conquered me. My hour has come for learning what the *Daily Telegraph* calls "the stern lesson that we can guide the current of the time only by going along with it." "A great act of justice and clemency has gone forth," as the *Daily Telegraph* says, "to give peace and contentment to Ireland." "A great and important principle of the Nonconformists," says Mr. Miall, "has now received legislative sanction." The House of Lords made a short stand against this important principle, and were defeated; yet the House of Lords—we have it on the very highest authority—"the House of Lords have shown not merely ability in debate, but comprehensive sagacity and forethought, a power of realising the future and of preparing for it." Such a general testimony to the triumph of goodness and wisdom overpowers me. I lay down my arms and confess my errors; and I shall write by to-morrow's post to Mr. T. Chambers, offering him, as some expiation for my past faults, my humble but zealous help in a future session towards the Liberal operation, of which he is the soul, for enabling a man to marry his deceased wife's sister.

But a young friend, who once shared with me the simple dwelling from which I write, though he has since risen to greatness on the *Daily Telegraph*, suggests that my overtures to the Liberal party will be received with suspicion. I acknowledge that this would be but natural; yet I wish to plead how plausible were some of the appearances which led astray an untried mind, not protected by a systematic philosophy; in the hope that the great Liberal party may in their justice remember mercy, and receive a convert whose errors had some excuse, and whose penitence is most sincere.

First, as to the House of Lords. I do confess that when I was noticing Mr. Carlyle's proposal to get help from this quarter for our difficulties, I said that these children of the established fact lacked the power, which is needed in an epoch of expansion like ours, of being penetrated and strongly moved by ideas. I said that they were like the Barbarians, people full of interesting and powerful gifts, but fitted for an earlier stage of society than ours; and that in our stage of society, with its lively movement of ideas, they were bewildered and helpless, and their action gave one a sense of futility and sterility. I know now that I was wrong, because their action, at the recent important juncture, gives even to their conquerors a sense not of futility and sterility, but of "comprehensive sagacity and forethought, a power of realising the future, and of preparing for it." But even in the recent juncture how many appearances were there in their conduct to give an ordinary mind, before it was illuminated by conversion as mine is now, a sense of futility and sterility! Their strongest impulse, as children of the established fact themselves, was to respect the established fact in Ireland and to do nothing. If no one else had stirred the question, an effort to abate Protestant ascendancy in Ireland would never have come from the House of Lords; but the question was stirred, and something had to be done. The half-a-dozen children of light who are sown among the barbarians, as a few children of light are sown in all classes, seized the opportunity for urging them to abate Protestant ascendancy, since abated it must be, in the way most consonant to reason. The House of Lords had not, to prevent their doing this, that fetish-worship or stock notion of the Nonconformists, as in our days of darkness we used to call it: which proscribes establishments; on the contrary, they naturally like establishments. But even in this posture of things, with a necessity for acting, with a dislike of the particular way proposed for acting, with no prejudice to prevent their preferring a better (so one could naturally hardly help saying) is the clinging of the great class whom we call the barbarians to the mere established

fact, so faint is the power of ideas upon them, so bewildered are they in an epoch of expansion, that the House of Lords at first declined by a large majority to abate Protestant ascendancy in the way most consonant to reason, and then at the last moment, when it was clear that abated it must be, they went round and decided for this way by a majority of but seven; the narrowness of the majority, coupled with their former adverse vote, furnishing alone an irresistible reason why their decision could not possibly have any effect. If ideas had had power enough on them to bring them to this decision at any time within the last twenty years, it would have triumphed; if they had had power enough to bring them to it now in a commanding majority, it would have had great weight. It was reached by them at a time and in a fashion which deprived it of all weight whatever. This sort of proceeding is just what made us say of the barbarians that in an epoch of expansion they give one a sense of sterility; and though I now see that this is not the sense which after they accept the Liberal programme they ought to give us, yet it will be admitted that there were appearances here which might well lead a simple mind into error, and that one who has so erred may be kindly treated when he repents.

Again, with respect to the Liberal party in the House of Commons, for whose earnest labour I once felt too little enthusiasm, and, indeed, proposed to improve them by bringing to bear on them a free play of consciousness. I was wrong, and a free play of consciousness was here, as we now see, out of the question. A great and important principle of the Nonconformists had, as Mr. Miall says, to receive legislative sanction. That is, the Irish Church had to be destroyed by the power of that stock notion or fetish of the Nonconformists, Scotch and English, which proscribes establishments. We desired, it must be confessed, to bring a free play of consciousness to bear upon this stock notion of the Nonconformists, because it seemed that Protestant ascendancy in Ireland might be abated in a way more consonant to reason. We have at least one excuse for this vain desire; and that is, that so many members of the Liberal majority in Parliament seem to have desired the same thing. But the Nonconformists had no notion of turning consciousness on in this fashion. They much prefer to affirm, if they can, their ordinary selves and their stock notions; and they can if they like. With the barbarians stricken with sterility, the clergy (this is in answer to the *Guardian*, which wants me to find for its subscribers an independent place between the barbarians and the Philistines) politically a mere appendage to the barbarians, and the Populace not yet ripe, the Nonconformists are masters of the situation. Their organisations rule the boroughs, and the boroughs return the Liberal majority. To have insisted upon a free play of consciousness under these circumstances would have broken up the Liberal party. "In all human affairs, as Sir Roundell Palmer says, "there is a point at which persons must accept an adverse decision and bow to the superior force and power of those with whom the practical control of affairs rests." That point was reached when it became evident that the Nonconformists meant a great and important principle of theirs to receive legislative sanction without any interference from a free play of consciousness at all. It was wrong, no doubt, to suggest such a play; but then the Liberal majority in the House of Commons seem to have had a sort of hankering after it too, and only to have renounced it because they found with what power and tenacity the stock notion of the Nonconformists is held. The same discovery has converted me also; but I hope I shall be forgiven my fancy for letting one's consciousness play freely around a stock notion or mental fetish, since so many Liberal members of the House of Commons seem to have shared this same fancy. I now see clearly when the fancy is to be abandoned—it is when the stock notion is held with power and tenacity by those whose organisations rule the borough elections. Sir Roundell Palmer's crisis in human affairs has then been reached; and all we then have to do is to make out in the best way we can that what seemed, till its influence on the borough elections became manifest, a part of man's natural taste for the bathos, is in truth a relish for the sublime.

To this I shall henceforth, Sir, as a proof of sincere repentance, address myself. Yes, it is true, as that strong but sly Benthamite contributor of yours says (he considers religion a morbid excrecence upon the rational development of man, and would sooner have Mr. Spurgeon and Mr. Ward Beecher than Hooker or Butler to defend the nuisance against his inroads), it is true that throughout the world there is a mounting wave of feeling against all connection of religion with the State. We English are famous for knowing things as they really are, and, above all, things on the Continent; and we know that in the most intelligent and prosperous countries of the Continent—in France, Germany, Holland—the course of events tends, not so much to separate the clergy from Rome, and every alien power, and to connect them more closely with the State and the public life of their own nation, as to sever rather their whole connection with the State, to turn them all into voluntaries, and to leave them free to form what extra-national attachments they like. It makes for the good cause that we should think this, and therefore let us say and believe it. Yes, again, it is true that "the deep conviction and strong impulse of justice" have been, as the *Daily News* says, the moving power with the Nonconformists in the attack on the Irish Church; and that "eclesiastical preferences have had nothing to do with the great end to which they have addressed themselves, but have at most vetoed some of the means!" Mr. Miall may "rejoice that a great and important principle of the Nonconformists has now received legislative sanction;" Mr. Spurgeon may say he would leave the Irish Establishment just as it was sooner than give Papists a farthing of the money; still, what is at the bottom of both these good men's hearts, and what really moves both of them to action, is their deep conviction and strong impulse of justice towards the Catholic people of Ireland. And the people of Ireland have on their side, too, a deep conviction that this is so, and are grateful accordingly. In spite of the venerable Dr. Jobson's amenities about the man of sin, or Mr. Spurgeon's about the Roman image, the Irish Catholics know what fine sentiments towards them British Puritanism really entertains, and their peace and contentment are now assured. All this I am resolved steadfastly, like a good practical Liberal, from henceforth to believe and preach; and instead of idly going about any more to convince

Philistinism of sin, I shall make it my whole ambition if my penitence is now favourably accepted by the Liberal party to become one of those people so beautifully described by the *Daily Telegraph*:—"men of genial humanity, who put aside painfully enforced instances, and enforce the higher wisdom of the heart."

—Your humble servant,

MATTHEW ARNOLD.

Grub-street, Sunday night.

#### A MONTH'S LIBERATION WORK.

(From the *Liberator* for August.)

It is rarely that the attention of our readers, or of others, is called to the working of the machinery which is constantly in motion in Serjeants' Inn; because those who conduct the operations of the Liberation Society are content that its value should be gauged by results, while the Society's constituents, satisfied with those results, manifest no unseemly curiosity in regard to the means which have produced them. The work done during the month which has elapsed since we last addressed our readers has, however, been so varied, so important, and, in some respects, so unique, that some description of it will, we believe, prove acceptable, and may also be of utility in strengthening, in some quarters, a sense of the necessity for maintaining such an organisation in the highest state of efficiency.

Well! just as the finishing stroke was being put to the July *Liberator*, notice was given of the principal amendments to be moved in the House of Lords when the Irish Church Bill should be in Committee. They appeared on Saturday, the 26th of June, and on the following Monday they were considered, first by the Society's Parliamentary Committee, and then by the General Committee. The result was the passing of a series of resolutions condemnatory of the principal amendments, and advising the friends of religious equality to take steps for showing that the mind of the nation had undergone no change in regard to the principles and the essential provisions of the bill. The resolutions were forthwith extensively advertised, and were forwarded to the various organisations representing the views of Nonconformists, with a suggestion that they also should take prompt action—a suggestion which was in most cases adopted.

Within an hour after the decision of the Committee was come to, it was communicated to the Committee of the Dissenting Deputies, which had been convened, and the result was, a determination on the part of the two bodies jointly to convene a meeting of metropolitan Nonconformists of various denominations, that expression might be given to the views of a wider circle. The notice of the proposed meeting was necessarily short, for it was held on the Friday; but the attendance was large, and the representative character unusually weighty. Seven different denominations were represented by the movers and seconders of the resolutions, and, probably, on no former occasion has there been furnished such decisive evidence of the unity prevailing in the Nonconformist camp. The resolutions passed were at once communicated to the Government, and were also well advertised.

That the country, as well as London, might do its duty on the occasion, a circular was early in the week despatched to all the boroughs in the kingdom, urging the necessity for adopting prompt and vigorous measures. By the end of the week the Lords had got through the bill, so far as the Committee on it was concerned, and then a statement of the practical effect of the amendments was prepared, and the leading Liberals throughout England, Wales and Scotland were once more addressed, and re-urged to hold public meetings, and in other ways to support the Government in resisting the Lords' amendments, when the bill came back to the House of Commons. These appeals were quickly and admirably responded to. About sixty public meetings were held; many petitions were presented, and numerous communications were addressed to members by their constituents. Other measures, which we need not particularise, were adopted, and with such good effect that, when Mr. Gladstone, on the 16th of July, rose to state the intentions of the Government, it must have been felt by himself, as it was felt by all observant men throughout the country, that, in giving effect to those intentions, he was armed with fresh authority from the supporters of the bill throughout the three kingdoms.

While the Committee of the Society were thus at work in helping to abolish the Irish Establishment, it was intimated to them that the Colonial Secretary would receive a deputation from those who wished to urge upon the Government the necessity for adopting a similar policy in Jamaica, where the question comes up of necessity this year, as the result of the expiry of the Clergy Act. Fortunately, all the requisite arrangements had previously been made, and therefore it was possible for Mr. Crum-Ewing, M.P., to introduce to Lord Granville a large and effective deputation, of whom nineteen were members of Parliament; while several of the gentlemen attending had visited Jamaica, or were, on other grounds, able to speak with authority as to the feelings of Jamaica Nonconformists. The result of the interview with his lordship was considered to be satisfactory, and, as the West India mail was about to be despatched, the Society was able to give prompt information of its proceedings to its Jamaica correspondents, by whom they will, no doubt, be highly appreciated.

It will illustrate the variety and difficulty which sometimes characterises the Society's operations, if we state a fact which occurred in connection with this Jamaica deputation. As we have said, nearly a score of M.P.'s had been got together to join the deputation; but it happened that the second reading

of the Annuity Tax Bill was being debated at the same time, and, in order that the volunteers of Edinburgh might be helped, as well as those of Jamaica, it was necessary to whip the members out of Downing-street very quickly after they had entered it, that their votes might be recorded in the approaching division. It proved to be a most necessary precaution; for the majority in favour of the bill was but nine—a circumstance, we may add, due to the fact that Mr. McLaren lost some thirty votes owing to the occurrence of a Lord Mayor's dinner, to which members were hastening.

Other Parliamentary business has had to be looked after during the month. It was felt that Mr. Richard should be supported in endeavouring to secure protection for the Welsh Nonconformists who are threatened with oppression for considering their votes as their own, and not their landlords'. The University Tests Bill and the Endowed Schools were not beyond the reach of danger, so far as the Upper House was concerned, and, as our readers know, the first has fallen a victim to the obstructiveness of the Peers. And, as future Parliaments have to be thought of as well as the present, there has been a good deal of correspondence during the month relative to registration; so that those who are not upon the registers may get there before another appeal to the country is made.

So, whoever else has been holiday-making during the hot and brilliant weather of the last month, it will be evident, from this slight narrative, that the holiday season has not yet begun at Serjeants' Inn. But reward sweetens labour, and the month has brought with it a reward which more than compensates for the toil, the anxiety, and the excitement of the past. July, 1869, will henceforth be a memorable period in the Liberation Society's history, as the month which witnessed its greatest triumph, in the passing of the Act which abolished the Irish Establishment, and sounded the knell of the establishments which still survive.

#### IMPRISONMENT FOR OUT-DOOR PREACHING.

At the Petty Sessions at Market Harborough on the 3rd inst., before Sir Geoffrey Palmer, Bart., Sir W. de Capell Brooke, Bart., R. de Capell Brooke, Esq., and G. A. Ashby, Esq., the Rev. J. C. Milbourne and Mr. Joseph Sharman were charged with obstructing the highway on the 21st of June, on the Sheep Market, in Harborough. These gentlemen, and some others connected with the "Hallelujah Band," from Leicester, have been holding a series of religious services in that town. They were at first held on Sunday only; but Mr. Milbourne soon commenced to hold them on week evenings, and deemed it no sin to take his position on the wide open space known as the Sheep Market. "Then," says the *Midland Times*, "the opposition broke out with great virulence, and the flood-gates of blasphemy and oppression were opened. The story has often been told in these columns—how the streets have night after night been in the hands of the 'great unwashed'—how inhabitants have been insulted—how blasphemous mock prayer-meetings have been held in the open market—and how those who played the 'leading gentlemen' in this unsavoury comedy were but mere cat-paws in the hands of more than one or two of our more respectable (?) citizens. All this we have endeavoured to show. And now the question arises, What have the police done to check or prevent these disgraceful scenes? Have they done anything? Have they acted impartially?"

There was a great crowd of people on Tuesday last to hear the case, which occupied nearly five hours. The information was first laid by Mr. Superintendent Iliffe, and the case of Mr. Milbourne was first taken.

Mr. Iliffe said that on the evening of the 21st of July, at nine o'clock, he saw about 200 persons assembled in the Sheep Market. They were on the highway called the gravel. The defendant was standing on something, addressing the people. Witness could not hear what he said. It might have been a religious service; but witness didn't know. Defendant was obstructing the highway, and witness told him he was doing so. I said, "You are obstructing the highway and must move on." He answered, "I shall not go on," and said to those around him, "Keep your standing, friends." He stood there half-an-hour after that. Could not say that the highway was obstructed except as to himself and Mr. Ashton. He could not pass without pushing him off the chair. No person could have passed if he had wished. Witness wanted to go himself, but could not get. Would not undertake to swear that anybody else wanted to pass. Could not say whether the causeway was clear. If he had gone a long way round he could have reached it; but he considered he had no right to go round. He considered he had a right to put his foot on any spot on the highway, and if anybody obstructed him he thought it was an offence. Some other evidence of the same kind was given, but it rather tended to show that the obstruction was an imaginary grievance, the distance to be gone to avoid the "obstruction" being only four yards. The evidence as to the Sheep-market being a highway at all rested on the testimony of the Surveyor of Highways, who said that it was repaired by the Highway Board. Some further evidence having been given, and the case as respects Mr. Sharman having been heard, the Bench deliberated for ten minutes.

The Chairman (Sir G. Palmer) said that the magistrates had carefully considered the case, and had come to the unanimous conclusion that the obstruction had been proved, and that a conviction must follow. At the same time they had some

respect for the motives of the defendants in taking up their position there; consequently they inflicted the nominal penalty of 5s. in each case, which, together with costs, would amount in Milbourne's case to £1. 7s., and in Sharman's to £1. 14s. 6d.

Mr. Sharman paid his fine, and Mr. Owston on his behalf gave notice of appeal against the conviction.

Mr. Milbourne, who had been accommodated with a seat during the hearing, stood up, and refused to pay a farthing. He was fully determined neither to pay nor appeal. He was doing his Master's work, and his Father's command he should obey. And with all due respect for the powers that be, he should obey God rather than man. If it was their will to inflict a punishment, he was in their hands, and to prison he would go.

The Chairman said that they had dealt leniently with defendant in having put upon him a merely nominal fine, and reducing the costs to a minimum; it was hoped, therefore, that he would avail himself of Mr. Owston's advice, and pay it.

Mr. Milbourne still insisted.

The Chairman said that they must proceed in a regular way, and levy a distress.

Defendant (taking up a roll of parchments) said: You cannot take these: Mr. Owston, I make you a present of them.—He also divested himself of his watch, which he handed to Mr. Sharman.

[The court here adjourned for half-an-hour.]

On re-assembling, defendant still expressed his determination to go to prison.

The Chairman said they gave him great credit for his motives; but on the evidence offered they were obliged to inflict a fine. He hoped defendant would be induced to appeal.

Defendant: I will not pay, neither will I appeal. I insist upon going to prison, and all England shall ring with it, if I am selected to suffer imprisonment for His name sake.

The Chairman said that they had cut the expenses down to the lowest possible figure, and the fine was merely nominal; he would submit to defendant whether he thought he was acting wisely.

Defendant: I am firm and desirous of going to prison.

The Chairman: You are well aware that we cannot have the jurisdiction of this court set at defiance.

Defendant: I am.

The Clerk: Have you any goods?

Defendant: I have not. Here I am; take me.

The Chairman: We have no alternative. We reluctantly commit you to prison for seven days.

The Chairman said they were compelled to judge of the case as brought before them. It is submitted to them as an obstruction to the highway, and as such they were bound to deal with it.

Defendant: When I regain my liberty I shall repeat all I have done.

Sir W. de Capell Brooke: Then we shall inflict the full penalty.

Prisoner (waving his hand): Good-bye, friends; God bless you all.

Defendant was then removed in custody of Sergt. Challoner and locked up.

Mr. Milbourne was taken to Leicester county gaol by the evening train—a great number of persons being present to witness his departure.

In connection with this event the following has been put out as a window bill:—

We, the undersigned, inhabitants of Market Harborough, whose dwelling-houses surround the Sheep Market, hereby testify that there has been no interruption of any thoroughfare, nor has any annoyance been caused by the occasional preaching of the Rev. James C. Milbourne, in the square in front of our houses. Whatever disturbances have taken place have, in our opinion, been caused entirely by the outrageous conduct of a band of men who appear to have determined to stop, by noise and tumult, the right of an Englishman to address such of his fellow-citizens as choose to listen on such subjects as he or they may deem of importance. And we hereby express our sympathy with Mr. Milbourne in the imprisonment to which the magistrates have this day condemned him, and our opinion that if this conviction be legal the state of the law requires immediate attention and amendment.

Here follow the names of Messrs. W. Andrews, Joseph Nunneley, G. A. Veasey, W. Falkner, and twenty-four other persons.

The event has created much excitement in the town and neighbourhood—Market Harborough being already somewhat notorious as the scene of a recent Bible-burning, and for its vicar having gone over to the Church of Rome.

The *Midland Times* says:—"There has been all through a determination to put an end to the preaching in the Sheep Market—an active under-current of narrow-minded bigotry to attain that end. Whether that end has been gained, remains to be proved. We say that it is intolerable that the roughs are permitted to run riot in the town whilst vexatious and frivolous charges are preferred in this manner against a peaceably-disposed minister of the Gospel."

A correspondent of the same paper remarks:—"A man selling razors may mount his stand, collect a crowd, and block the public highway: but the law cannot touch him; of course not (it has been tried)—he is attending to his business. But if a man mounts a stand in a remote part of the town, to sell Bibles, the law drags him to prison. We are to stand and see our Bibles burned, our vicars go over to the Pope, to see drunkenness, blasphemy, and vice of every kind flooding our streets; and when a man attempts to speak a word to his poor deluded fellow-creatures for the welfare of their souls, the law takes hold of him and puts him in prison." Another correspondent complains that the police did not interfere to prevent the roughs from creating

a disgraceful disturbance night after night, and a third deplores the fact that "Market Harborough burns her Bibles and imprisons her preachers."

#### RELIGIOUS EDUCATION AT CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

"M. A." writes to the *Spectator*:—"The Earl of Carnarvon fears that if tests be abolished in the Universities, there will be no security for the moral and religious character of the education. The task of considering how far the present system secures this is necessarily an invidious one, and would require the publication of details which might be considered private and personal. But will you allow me space to mention one fact which may be fairly spoken of publicly? In one of the largest Cambridge colleges the religious instruction is of three kinds. There are, first, singularly colourless lectures on the Greek Testament, and examinations in the same so purely critical that again and again Nonconformists have carried off the highest honours in this branch of study. Secondly, there are catechisings in Paley's 'Evidences' and Butler's 'Analogy.' Of the latter I would speak with profound respect; the former is often treated by the lecturers themselves, following the example of the Bishop of Peterborough, with ill-disguised contempt. Thirdly, and by far the most important religious influence on the undergraduate, is the weekly sermon in the college chapel. For a year and a half this has now been wholly abandoned, confessedly because the theological differences between the appointed preachers gave rise to such continuous and often bitter controversy, that the governing body felt it better to abandon the attempt to give any the simplest religious guidance and counsel to the pupils under their care, than to risk the continuance of such dissension.

Comment is needless. It only remains to add that this is in a college which imposes a rigid test of its own, in addition to that required by the Act of Uniformity. In the presence of this entire abnegation of all attempts at religious education in one of the most strictly preserved of colleges, it argues either marvellous ignorance, strange audacity, or perverse, I had almost said wilful, blindness, to speak of the security afforded by tests. A public confession such as that I have referred to reveals an internal condition well known to those intimate with the state of the college, but hitherto concealed from the general public by the simple impossibility of discussing openly the unavowed beliefs of individuals. It only remains that the old legend of the Sibyl should receive one more illustration, that early in the next session a bill far more thorough and final than that which has been so carelessly thrown aside by the Lords, should be brought in with the whole strength of the Liberal party, and that the timorous or bigoted inaction of the present exclusive holders of the national endowments for the higher education of the people should not be allowed any longer to withstand the will of the nation as to their employment. The colleges as well as the University must be fully opened, the abolition of theological tests must be compulsory, not permissive; above all, we must have no more of the absurd proposal to make the present state tenfold worse by establishing denominational halls."

#### RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN SPAIN.

An important State paper has just been issued by Senor Silvela, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the shape of a circular to the ambassadors of Spain abroad, which explains the progress and position of the Revolution. In this interesting document the Minister alludes as follows to "the establishment for the first time in our country of religious liberty":

Victorious in her secular struggle against Islamism, Spain appeared powerful in the general concert of the nations of Europe to dispense the light of the modern age, and confounding and identifying the religious sentiment with her then desire for predominance, and with her anxiety for glory, she made of the love of country and the pride of race one thing with intolerance, believing themselves the new people of God, and declaring themselves the champions of a cause against which there struggle not only peoples valorous and energetic, but the impetuous and invincible spirit of human progress. Hence her defeat and prostration at the end of two centuries of gigantic combats, in which she carried the terror of her arms, the fame of her name, her religion, her laws, her language, and her cultivation to the very ends of the earth. The decadence to which at the beginning of the century Spain had fallen is only explained by the fanaticism which, compressing the intelligence of her sons, expelling from her soil those who most actively cultivated and enriched it, separating herself from the current of civilisation, suffocating with absurd and restraining bonds commerce and industry, and placing her richest fields in the hands of the clergy, as a pious offering, delivered to them the direction of all conscience and the germ of all thought. The terrible lesson with which Providence punished such an error did not happily drive the ancient faith out of our souls, but hearts. By this means, and it is proper to recognise it with religious liberty, has come to be established in our laws, tolerance was already in our customs. Unfortunately, superstition and imposition, already rejected by the natural vivacity and right judgment of the middle and popular classes, took refuge in these latter times in the royal palaces. Hence, doubtless, arises the erroneous conceptions formed of us in many countries of Europe, where they imagined that the majority of the Spaniards thought and felt in that epoch as in the middle of the sixteenth century, and which not only offends the Spanish people, attributing to them the anachronisms and sentiments incompatible with the present state of civilisation, but which conspires to discredit the revolution. Agreed, then, on insisting that the religious sentiment and Catholic faith subsist in all their integrity in

the immense majority of the nation, we condemn all ideas of violence, all proposition of intolerance, all attempts to renew the isolated crime which sacrilegiously stained the cathedral of Burgos with blood. The constitution being adjusted to the present state of the beliefs of the Spanish people establishes first of all in its Article 21, that "the nation obliges itself to maintain the worship and the ministers of the Catholic religion," but at the same time it establishes that the "public or private exercise of any other worship remains guaranteed to all foreigners resident in Spain without more limitations than the universal rules of morals and of right." Finally, the same article declares these rules applicable to Spaniards who profess other religion than Catholic. In this point, therefore, the situation created by the Revolution of September has given complete satisfaction to the universal complaints which all the nations of Europe and of the civilised world made when they rooted out religious intolerance, and it took refuge in Spain as its last bulwark. To-day, moreover, without offending the Catholic sentiment and the pure faith of the Spaniards, the foreigners who arrive on this generous soil may count, not only on the protection due to them for the exercise of their industries, but on the right to adore God freely according to their consciences. By this single deed the Spanish Government hope to obtain the most lively and efficacious sympathies of all the states of Europe and of the civilised orb, which, though differing in respect of institutions, are nevertheless unanimous in respect to the grand principle of religious liberty.

The third question which has been most amply, serenely, and luminously debated in the Cortes, is that of the form of government of the State. In vain an intelligent, energetic, and active minority have made superhuman efforts of passion and of eloquence to eradicate from the minds the ancient faith in the monarchical form. Notwithstanding that the Cortes have been elected in moments favourable to the most Radical tendencies, and notwithstanding that the personality of no prince obtained any influence over the popular mind either by intervention in the revolutionary acts, or by any other cause, such is the faith the Spaniards have in the monarchical form, that an immense majority of them have consigned it in the Constitution.

The *John Bull* believes that there is not any intention on the part of the Bishop of Exeter to resign, should the Bishops' Resignation Bill become law.

**THE SEE OF WINCHESTER.**—The *Record* repeats the rumour that the venerable Bishop of Winchester is about to retire, with Farnham Palace in possession, and half his income, and that the Bishop of Oxford has received from Mr. Gladstone something equivalent to a promise of promotion to that diocese.

**THE NEW BISHOP OF SALISBURY.**—Dr. Moberly has accepted the offer of the See of Salisbury. The new bishop is widely and honourably known, having been head master of Winchester College for thirty-one years, from 1835 to 1866. Dr. Moberly is an Oxford man, and was formerly Fellow and Tutor of Balliol College. He took a first class degree in 1825. He is a moderate High Churchman, and is said to be free from Ritualistic tendencies. The report that Canon Miller, of Greenwich, had been offered the vacant see, was unfounded.

**AN INCONSISTENT VICAR.**—A correspondent writes—"A vicar who resides not many miles from town, and whose name was prominently before the public not many months ago in connection with his refusal to send up a young lady for confirmation who would not pledge herself to give up dancing, recently went out for his summer tour, and let his vicarage to a family of Jews. On the last fine Sunday a croquet party was held at the vicar's house, and although those who had enjoyed the pastime had probably no conscientious scruples, yet the click of the balls caused no small annoyance to some of the reverend gentleman's flock."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

**THE REV. F. BISHOP,** minister of the Unitarian Chapel, Chesterfield, died very suddenly on Thursday last. He had been out for a ride, and expired immediately after he had been driven home. Mr. Bishop, says the *Sheffield Independent*, "was highly esteemed in Chesterfield, Sheffield, Manchester, Liverpool (where he superintended the Liverpool Domestic Mission), and many other towns in England. He was a consistent Christian and a kind-hearted philanthropist." The deceased was a very active supporter of anti-State Church principles, and did great service throughout the district last year in his endeavours to enlighten the public mind as to the true bearings of the Irish Church question, and by his active efforts to promote the return of the Liberal candidates for the county.

**THE REV. CHARLES VOYSEY,** whose work, "The Sling and the Stone," has excited so much controversy, has addressed to the Archbishop of York a protest against the inhibition served upon him, which virtually sentences him, in addition to the heavy costs which he must bear, whatever the result of the proceedings against him, to employ a curate while these proceedings are pending. Mr. Voysey states that he has a wife and eight children and an aged mother to provide for out of an income of 100*l.* a year, and he submits that such hard measure has seldom been dealt out to any clergyman except in case of flagrant immorality. He adds that the Archbishop's inhibition will be taken by the public as evidence that his prosecutors are afraid of the influence of what he has said in the pulpit, and that the proceedings against him cannot stop the head and front of his offending, since the publication of "The Sling and the Stone" will go on, whether he remains a beneficed clergyman or not.

**DEMOLITION OF CITY CHURCHES.**—Two churches in the City of London are doomed partly to disestablishment and disendowment, and entirely to demolition. One is the church of St. Mildred, in the Poultry, where there has never been a congregation of more than two or three for many years past, and the other the church of Allhallows Staining, which has not had

a vicar during the last three or four years. Both these churches are now to be taken down under the Union of Benefices Act, of which Dr. Tait, the late Bishop of London (now Archbishop of Canterbury), was the promoter, and will be merged into adjacent parishes. It is not yet officially announced what arrangements will be made in connexion with the demolition of St. Mildred's, Poultry, but the conditions on which Allhallows Staining is to be disestablished, disendowed, demolished, and deconsecrated, are that out of its sufficient revenues three new churches are to be built within six miles of St. Paul's Cathedral. It was one of the conditions that a new church at Stepney should be built out of the funds realised by the demolition of St. Benet's, Gracechurch-street. St. Benet's has been demolished and the ground let, but no new church has yet been heard of in Stepney.

**MARRIAGE BY BANNS.**—The *Daily News* asks:—"Is there any reason why in these days we should keep up the old and inconvenient practice of marrying by banns? We put the question because of the preposterous demands which in many cases are being made on the patience of congregations. No doubt there are district churches where a few more of such interruptions to the service would be easily borne by incumbents not overburdened with surplus fees; but in many parish churches the reading of a list of names which seems as if it would never end is an intolerable nuisance. At Lambeth parish church, yesterday morning week, the publication of the banns of marriage occupied a longer time than the delivery of the sermon. If society were really served by this mode of publication, no doubt congregations would be content to sit and hear with patience of the reciprocal domestic intentions of James Joiner and Mary Muffin. But it is not served thus, and the clergy are the first to admit that the system of banns, as generally practised, guarantees nothing whatever, not even the prevention of illegal marriages; besides which, being merely an alternative system, if it did operate to secure a useful publicity, it would be avoided whenever secrecy was desired."

## Religious and Denominational News.

### THE METHODIST ASSEMBLIES.

#### WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

The Conference at Hull was in session last week. The sitting (private) on Tuesday was occupied in answering the question, "Are there any objections to any minister or preacher on trial?" The President informed the Conference that he had received a letter from Sir Francis Lycett, respectfully asking them to appoint two ministers to labour in the west and south-west of London, in neighbourhoods where as yet there are no Methodist circuits or chapels, and offering to contribute the sum of 30*l.* a year for three years in support of the undertaking. In the evening a meeting was held in the Beverley-road Chapel for the purpose of "recognising" those ministers who have recently returned from the foreign missionary field. The Conference was represented by the Rev. John Lomas, one of the ex-Presidents, the Revs. G. T. Parkes, M.A., Missionary Secretary, Daniel Sanderson, Governor of the Missionary College, the Revs. James Tobias, M. T. Male, and R. Stephenson, B.A., and others.

On Wednesday the names of ministers asking to become supernumeraries, and of supernumeraries seeking reappointment to circuits, were then proceeded with. In the afternoon the names of additional ministers to be employed were considered, and subsequently the candidates were privately examined.

On Thursday morning the ordination services were held, the large number of candidates rendering it necessary to have two services; both services commenced at half-past nine o'clock. At Waltham-street the Rev. John Bedford delivered the charge, and was assisted in the ordination by the Revs. J. Farrar, J. Lomas, J. Anderson, C. Haydon, Dr. Waddy, J. Loutit, J. Tobias, J. Thomas, W. W. Stamp, J. Vine, Dr. Scott, and G. Russell. The Wesleyan people take a deep interest in the ordination service; admission is by ticket, and for the Hull ordination services about 4,000 tickets were issued. The attendance of the people was very large at both services. The Kingston Chapel is a very beautiful one, altogether the best Wesleyan chapel in Hull. President Jobson conducted the ordination service in Kingston Chapel, and he was assisted in the imposition of hands by the Revs. S. R. Hall, J. Rattenbury, J. Clapham, J. Roper, C. Prest, J. Parkes, J. Hargreaves, W. Shaw, T. Nightingale, and I. Jenkins. The Wesleyan ordination service is substantially the same as that of the Church of England. After the young men were ordained, the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered to each of them.

The Ex-PRESIDENT (Rev. S. R. Hall) then ascended the pulpit to deliver the charge to the newly-ordained ministers. He based his remarks in John iv. 38—"Other men laboured, and ye are entered into their labours." After some preliminary remarks he said that they had certain sacred trusts derived from the early men of Methodism, and he called upon them to reverence their Church ancestry.

Isaac Taylor said it would not be easy to name any company of preachers, from apostolic times downwards, whose ministry had been so effective, and he said they should preserve their memory. He (Mr. Hall) reminded them of some 2,500 Methodist preachers of the past into whose ranks they had then been admitted. They could not boast long descent, but they were not to put mere historic sentiment as a bar to raise up a new Church in an almost religiously dead nation. In such circumstances

God in His sovereignty raised up men specially to do His work. When Paul was assailed about his clerical orders, Paul defended himself in saying that God had called him to preach. He asked them to study the life of their founder, John Wesley. They must observe what first gave John Wesley power. Methodism had of late attracted much attention, and many eyes were upon them. Methodism had become like a river much too deep to be absorbed into any other Church, and much too strong for any to check. Wesley's power neither came from Epworth nor Oxford. Not till he sat like a little child at the feet of converted men did he learn salvation and obtain spiritual power. Not till Wesley got his call from God did he overstep the narrow enclosure of his own Church fold, and go forth to make the world his parish. He remembered the centenary year of Methodism, when great Wesleyan meetings were held throughout the country, and the theme of these meetings was experimental religion. An attempt was made to found the centenary of Methodism on the date of Wesley's ordination, but it did not succeed; but when the centenary was founded on Wesley's conversion, it took with the people at once, and became a great success. But they must inform themselves of Wesley's conductors and successors. It would do them far more good to study the lives of the early Methodist preachers than the literature of the Middle Ages. These early preachers had no ecclesiastical robes, and were often threadbare; they were men of earnest labour and great spiritual power, and they did their duty nobly when the standard-bearers of other Churches were fainting by the way. There were men among these early preachers of great learning and eloquence, but one characteristic marked them all—they were earnest men. From Wesley's printed sermons some might draw incorrect inferences about his preaching; but Wesley was a man of marvellous eloquence, and often used bold and powerful illustrations. Sometimes impassioned, and always earnest, he seemed to communicate this earnestness to his companion preachers. This earnestness led them to long for success. He would, in the next place, consider the labours into which the young ministers had just entered. They did not exclude the service of laymen, but he had them to speak of ministerial service. He besought the young ministers to remember that their call was from God. Extraordinary gifts were withdrawn from the Church, but ordinary ministers were continued to it. They must never themselves be without the satisfaction that God had called them to this work. They were "to reap," to gather "fruit unto eternal life." Before their ministry they might reap where they pleased, but now, having become ministers, they must reap in their own ministerial field and do the work assigned them. Their future health would very much depend upon the habits they formed at the commencement of their work. Mr. Hall said, speaking for himself, that for many years he had had no greater joy than in walking for an hour or two on his way to the pulpit on a Sunday morning. He spoke of what were called the hardships of a circuit life. If they used narcotics or stimulants they would sooner or later bring upon themselves a condition of enfeebled health. They must not separate the work of the soul from the work of the body. They must guard against mental intemperance; their minds must not be so occupied in literature as to exhaust them for pulpit work. They were divinely called to preach the Gospel. He did not say they had no right to change their opinions, but, certainly, they had no right to remain in Methodism if they changed their theological views. As between God and themselves the Bible was the only rule of faith, but as between themselves and their brethren was Methodist doctrine; and these articles of faith were to prevent contradiction in teaching; and if they could not subscribe to this position they had better go elsewhere. They were to preach their sermons, and not to read them. Reading sermons was offensive to the people and very injurious to the preacher. The ministers were responsible conductors of public worship, and they must not allow the house of God to be used for the mere display of musical taste and ability. They were to stand when they conducted public worship, and not sit as if they had no part in the matter. He recommended them not to neglect the preaching places in the small villages. They had security for orthodoxy in legal instruments, but their greatest security was in a living Church. They must labour for success, and pray that God would make their success appear. They were not to speak against revivals. An impassioned desire to save souls would save them from great squeamishness in these things. He hoped they would be awake to the signs of the times. The great need of the time was earnest preaching. They were not to attempt to fascinate and tickle by mere essays and learned criticism. The truest eloquence was found in the suitability of the discourse to the people, and unless they visited from house to house they would not get the necessary knowledge of the people. He implored the young ministers never to give the people cause to say that a Wesleyan minister was never seen out of the pulpit. He commanded to them the duty of pastoral work. They must garner their harvest as well as reap it. Uniformity in a branch of the Church was not inconsistent with the unity of Christendom, and sectionalism was not sectarianism. They would have to work with others, and if they got into the way of their fellow-labourers, and could not work with them, they had better go elsewhere. They were to resist the temptation that they were so spiritual or gifted that they could not attend to the business work of a circuit. These things had been faithfully and thoroughly attended to by some of the best and greatest of their predecessors. He exhorted them to take care of their spirit and temper. They were not to be conformed to this world in fashions and fancies. Consecration to one work was the spirit of the first Methodist preachers, and they must keep to that. If they had faith in God it would carry them through.

The service at Kingston Chapel lasted about four hours.

When the Conference assembled at four o'clock, the changes in circuits were proceeded with. A circuit simply means a number of Wesleyan preaching places—whether chapels or houses—grouped together and placed under the pastoral care of one or more Wesleyan ministers. The alterations which occur in these circuits are as follows:—Sometimes the circuits are divided, and two circuits are created where only one existed before, sometimes a circuit increases its staff of ministers from two to three, from three to

four, or from four to five. At other times a home missionary is given up, and what is termed a regular circuit minister is taken in his stead. Sometimes a minister is given up, and there are other minor charges which have no interest for the public. Some conversation ensued upon the recommendations of the Chapel Committee that an assistant clerical secretary should be appointed for one year, to help the secretaries. The Conference thought that a clerk might be obtained who would be able to answer all the requirements of the case, and, upon the request of Mr. Bedford, empowered the Chapel Committee to obtain such help.

The Conference resumed its sittings on Friday morning. Votes of thanks were given to the ex-Presidents for their charges to the newly-ordained ministers, coupled with a request that they would publish them, to which request they were understood to accede. The greater part of the morning was occupied with cases of discrepancy and with committee reports on cases of discipline. One minister was expelled. The Rev. H. W. HOLLAND gave notice that when the educational affairs were before the Conference he should move:—"That the Conference do now have a conversation on the general subject of education, and that a large committee of ministers and laymen be called together in the course of the year for further conversation on the same subject." The rest of the session was occupied with the question of ministerial character.

On Saturday the President read a letter from Mr. Thomas Haslehurst, of Runcorn, offering to the Methodist Connexion a chapel now being built in Runcorn, and designed to seat 1,200 persons. On the motion of the Rev. JOHN RATTENBURY, seconded by the Rev. J. CLAPHAM, the cordial thanks of the Conference were presented to Mr. Haslehurst, and the letter-writer was instructed to acknowledge this generous gift. This is the seventh chapel which the same gentleman has presented to the Methodist Church. The draft of the pastoral address was read by the Rev. SAMUEL COLNEY, the author of it. Its adoption by the Conference was moved by the Rev. B. FRANKLAND, B.A., editor; supported by the Rev. E. E. Jenkins, M.A., L. H. Wiseman, B. Gregory, and others. Mr. WISEMAN hoped that one expression would be modified, for it gave the impression that it was never so difficult as now to persuade people to become members of the Church. He thought that was incorrect. During the last fourteen years they had added about 85,000 members to the Methodist societies, while during the whole fifty years of Wesley's active ministry he and his coadjutors had only been able to report 58,000 members. If they were not prospering he had no objection to the fact going forth, for he was not afraid of the truth; but when the facts were the other way, he was anxious that no false impression should be created. The address was unanimously and cordially accepted, and ordered to be published. The report of the Sabbath Committee was then presented, and several resolutions were adopted; one rejoicing that the attempts to throw open places of amusement on Sundays had failed; another regretting that the efforts which have been made by the friends of Sabbath observance during several years past for further restricting the Sunday sale of intoxicating liquors have not hitherto been successful. The Rev. JOHN CLULOW, visitor of Sunday schools, then moved the following resolution:—"This Conference regrets the attempts which have been made to subject Sabbath schools to the poor rates, and, while it rejoices in the failure of those efforts, would encourage our friends generally to resist any attempts that may hereafter be made to rate Sabbath and ragged-schools." This resolution was seconded by the Rev. H. W. HOLLAND, and carried unanimously. Repeated complaints of the intolerant spirit manifested by clergymen of the Established Church towards the children of the Wesleyans have led the General Education Committee to present a petition to the House of Commons, praying that such measures may be adopted as shall secure the enforcement of an adequate "conscience clause" in all schools receiving Parliamentary aid in the form of building or annual grants. The committee have carefully considered the practical effect of day schools upon Methodist interests, and have resolved to recommend the restoration of connexional inspection.

On Monday the Rev. J. CLULOW gave an account of the Sunday-schools of Methodism. He had visited eighty-seven different circuits, and held conferences with the various officials with reference to Sunday-school administration. He had given special attention during the year to village Sunday-schools, and had found in some places where they formerly existed that they had gradually become extinct; in others they had been given up to conciliate opposition; and in others they were declining. The result was, as might be expected, that the proportion of young in the congregations of such villages was small, and the societies were decaying. It was a matter of concern how to revive and strengthen Sunday-schools in such places. He next spoke of the Sunday-schools in Scotland, and spoke of them as being thoroughly organised and efficiently worked. The importance of the teachers being church-members was also dwelt upon, and regret expressed that so many of the teachers in their schools were not members of society. The Stationing Committee then brought in its report. It was reported that at Taunton College there are 150 students, and at Wesley College 140.

#### UNITED FREE METHODISTS.

The annual assembly of the United Methodist Free Churches was closed at Sunderland last week. On Tuesday morning a long discussion took place on ministerial salaries, the report of the committee having recommended that in future the minimum

salary of a preacher in full connection should be 80/- where the circuit's income did not reach 90/- per annum. Mr. DOVER moved an amendment to the effect that it should be 85/-. Eventually the amendment was lost by a small majority, and the original resolution was carried. On the fourteenth clause of the report a slight alteration was made by the insertion of the words, "and a written sermon submitted to the Connexional Committee for examination" by every young preacher offering himself to the ministry. The eighteenth clause stated, "That in the judgment of this committee it is very desirable that to meet the connexional incidental expenses an appeal should annually be made to the members of our churches in their classes at the March visitation for the renewal of tickets, or that, if preferred by the circuits, a public collection should be made in behalf of the said object. The surplus, if any, to be appropriated to the Home and Foreign Mission Fund." Mr. Dover moved that the words "an appeal annually be made to the members of our churches in their classes at the March visitation for the renewal of tickets," be struck out, and that the resolution should read, "That it is desirable that to meet the connexional incidental expenses, a public collection should be made in our churches in behalf of the said object. The surplus, if any, to be appropriated to the Home and Foreign Mission." The amendment was seconded and carried unanimously.

On Tuesday night the Brougham-street Chapel was crowded to excess to hear the address of the ex-President (the Rev. Marmaduke Miller) to the young men received into full connection. The number of young men is twenty-two, and those present occupied the front pews immediately below the platform. Taking his text from the sixth verse of the 4th chapter of the 1st Epistle to Timothy, the rev. gentleman addressed the young ministers in impressive terms respecting the labour to which they had been called. He counselled them on the doctrines they were to put more prominently forward, and recommended an adhesion to Sunday night prayer-meetings and the penitent form. The latter was the door through which thousands had entered the church, but they must seek to edify and build up as well as to convert. They should also labour as pastors in visiting their people, and it must not degenerate into gossip or a means of obtaining popularity. The leaders were to shine in the pastorate, for it was the maintenance of that principle which lead chiefly to their secession from the Wesleyan body. A minister must read extensively and think closely in this day, for as Dr. Arnold said, the people would soon discover whether they were drinking at a pond or a stream. He must be a praying man, and guard against indolence and formality.

On Wednesday the new connexional committee was completed by a ballot election, and the doors were closed for some time, for the consideration of preachers' characters. When the public sitting was resumed, a cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Miller for his sermon on the preceding evening was adopted. It was also resolved that fifteen young men should be placed on probation this year. The Missionary Committee having been chosen, the book-room report was next presented, showing a net profit on the year of 900/-. The greater part of this was then voted to chapel and beneficent funds. The minutes of the Connexional Committee were then read and confirmed. The report of the committee appointed to investigate the numerical and spiritual condition of the connexion was next read, and showed a decrease on the year of 149; eighty-six circuits showing an increase, and eighty-seven a decrease. On Wednesday evening and Thursday this question was discussed. The secretary (Rev. R. Bushall) moved a resolution to the effect—

That while this assembly deeply regrets the numerical state of the Connexion, it would not forget the great number of chapels and schools that have been erected, but while a great deal in this direction has been done, there is great need of humility before God, and would therefore recommend the churches of our denomination to set apart the second Sunday in October for that purpose, and as far as practicable to hold special services for a week or two following, and that this resolution be printed in the minutes.

The Rev. J. BEVAN moved, as an amendment, "That the preamble of the committee's report be appended." The Rev. W. M. REED and Mr. BAKER objected to the amendment, which was put and lost. The original resolution was carried, and the House entered into a conversation on the subject, which was continued by several speakers at some length, and concluded by the PRESIDENT in an earnest speech. A vote of thanks was passed to the friends of Sunderland and vicinity for the efficient and comfortable accommodation which had been given to the members of the assembly. It was resolved that the assembly be held next year at Leeds, in Lady-lane Chapel. The address to the churches, read by the Rev. E. PEARSON, was ordered to be printed and forwarded to the churches. Memoirs of several deceased ministers were ordered to be placed on the minutes. The missionary secretary brought up the recommendations of the Finance Committee. The grants to the dependent circuits were much reduced, and several small circuits were recommended to become one. The recommendations were all agreed to, after some little discussion. Other routine business was transacted. The educational scheme stands over for twelve months. The report of the superannuation and beneficent fund was read, and was most encouraging. Although many circuits had not contributed, the income was 881/- 18s. 8d. in excess of last year. The report was adopted, and the Rev. A. Hands was elected as secretary, and R. Ormrod, Esq., treasurer. Votes of thanks were passed to each of these gentlemen. There was an extra sitting in the evening, to conclude the business of the assembly for this year, which was of a routine or formal character.

#### THE BAPTIST SUSTENTATION FUND.

A circular, of which the following is a copy, has been addressed to the ministers and deacons of the Baptist Churches of Great Britain:—

Dear Brethren.—The following deacons of our churches have expressed their willingness to serve on the Committee of the proposed Sustentation Fund:—Messrs. G. W. Anstie, Devizes; J. Benham, London; A. Brown, Liverpool; J. Cook, Bradford (York); A. B. Goodall, London; R. Harris, Leicester; W. Middlemore, Birmingham; S. R. Pattison, London; A. Pegler, Southampton; J. Sands, London; S. Vicars, Leicester; W. Vickers, Nottingham.

We have also received promises of support from several ministers, who have authorised us to place their names on our first year's subscription list for the undermentioned sums:—Revs. J. Aldis, Reading, 10/-; Dr. Angus, London, 10/-; C. M. Birrell, Liverpool, 5/-; W. Brock, London, 5/-; J. P. Chown, Bradford, 10/-; E. Edwards, Torquay, 5/-; G. Gould, Norwich, 5/-; Dr. Landels, London, 5/-; A. Mursell, London, 5/-; J. P. Mursell, Leicester, 5/-; T. G. Roche, Frome, 5/-; C. H. Spurgeon, London, 10/-; J. Watson, Edinburgh, 5/-; C. Williams, Southampton, 5/-.

Our object is to induce and assist churches of the Baptist denomination to provide an honourable maintenance for their ministers. We propose to submit to the first meeting of subscribers the following rules:—

1. All churches contributing not less than 10/- per annum (such contribution to include the subscriptions of individuals) shall be members of the society.

2. That the fund shall be administered by a committee consisting of not fewer than twenty, who shall be elected at the annual meeting.

3. The committee shall be empowered to decline or to return the contribution of any church; but shall, in every such case, submit its decision for confirmation or reversal to the annual meeting.

4. The income of the society, after deducting working expenses, shall be distributed in equal sums among the ministers of contributing churches, whose stipends shall not be less than 75/- or more than 150/- a year.

5. A meeting of the ministers and deacons of contributing churches shall be held annually (preferably when convenient, during the autumnal session of the Baptist Union), for the purpose of receiving report and accounts, and electing the committee.

In furtherance of the work we have taken in hand, we intend to call together, during the approaching autumnal session of the Baptist Union, which will be held at Leicester, the ministers and deacons favourable to the plan, who shall have signified their adhesion before September 25th, and to invite all subscribers of one guinea and upwards to take part in the deliberations of the meeting. To this meeting the rules will be submitted.

We shall be obliged if you will bring the subject of this circular before your church, with the request that it will unite with us in this labour of love.

At all events, please favour us with a reply at your earliest convenience, but not later than September 25th, addressed to Southampton; and should it be in the affirmative, we will send you a note of the time, place, and particulars of the Leicester meeting.

With respect and affection,

We are, dear Brethren, very truly yours,  
JAMES BENHAM, London.  
S. R. PATTISON, London.  
CHARLES WILLIAMS,  
1, Cranbury-place, Southampton.

July 24th, 1869.

**NEW BROMPTON.**—The new Congregational church at New Brompton, Kent, was opened for Divine worship on Thursday, the 29th July last. It will seat about 600 persons. The outlay on the building has been about 2,000/., of which 800/- remains yet to be liquidated.

**OXFORD-ROAD, BARNSBURY.**—The Rev. J. C. Jones received a very warm and hearty welcome to the pastorate of Offord-road Chapel on Thursday last. The schoolroom was crowded on the occasion by the members of the church and congregation, and speeches expressive of the highest esteem and regard were delivered by the deacons and other gentlemen.

**WEST VALE, NEAR HALIFAX.**—A new General Baptist place of worship was opened on Thursday last in this place, sermons being preached afternoon and evening by the Rev. Dr. Landels, of London, who on the previous evening preached a sermon on the same behalf in North Parade Chapel, Halifax. The collections at these services realised 25/-. The opening services were continued on Sunday, when the Rev. Dr. Underwood, principal of Chilwell College, Nottingham, preached two sermons in the new chapel, and the Rev. J. Haley, of Stainland, in the afternoon, the collections amounting to 21/- 10s. The cost of the new chapel, which is from designs by Mr. Horsfield, of Halifax, is a little over 1,800/., towards which upwards of 1,200/- has already been raised.

**CHURCH, NEAR ACCRINGTON.**—A new Baptist Church was opened at this place on Thursday, July 16th. In the afternoon the service was opened by the Rev. T. V. Tymms, of Accrington, and the sermon was preached by the Rev. C. Williams, of Southampton. In the evening the service was introduced by the Rev. B. B. Davis, of Haslingden, and the sermon was preached by the Rev. H. S. Brown, of Liverpool. On Sunday, the 18th, the service in the morning having been opened by the Rev. C. Williams, a sermon was preached by the Rev. T. V. Tymms. In the afternoon the first part of the service was conducted by Mr. W. F. Smith, of Church, and a sermon was delivered by the Rev. C. Williams. In the evening Mr. G. Marshall, of Accrington, gave out the hymns, and the Rev. C. Williams conducted the rest of the service. Special services were continued on Sunday, the 25th, the Rev. W. E. Jackson, of Church, officiating in the afternoon, and the Rev. W. H. Wylie, of Blackpool, morning and evening. On Saturday, the 24th, a public tea-meeting, presided over by Mr. J. Barlow, of Accrington, was held, when about 280 sat down

to tea, and a number of addresses were delivered. The chapel, which is a very elegant and commodious building, is calculated to seat 750, and has been erected at a cost of 2,400*l.*, towards which 1,234*l.*, had been received before the opening. The sum realised at the opening services is 211*l.*

### Correspondence.

#### "QUALIFICATIONS OF MISSIONARIES."

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—Under the above title there was a letter in your paper of the 26th May, and as I do not take the *Nonconformist* regularly, I have an impression that the one of the above date was sent that I might peruse the said letter. With the second part of the letter, which recommends that missionaries abstain from intoxicating liquors, I agree, with this proviso, viz., that their abstinence do not impair their usefulness. And this proviso must be applied to every phase of the question now under discussion. Perhaps the writer of the letter may know the case of some powerfully eloquent man whose popular style and high polish augured for him a very distinguished career while he was yet a student at college, but whose fall was a disgrace and a scandal. Had such a man been married, humanly speaking, his splendid talents would have been saved to the Church. I know of one sad case at least. Perhaps, too, the author of the letter (who, I take it, must himself be a total abstainer, unmarried, and content with about 30*l.* a year of income), may remember some cases wherein his friends erred in abstaining altogether from what our Lord Himself would seem not only not to have objected to, but very largely produced, and that at the very outset of His ministry.

I do not see that any man, or class of men, Christian or otherwise, can assume the right to dictate to any one the observance of any vow which the Master has not exacted. It is for every one to judge whether he should marry or not, and whether he should abstain from intoxicating stimulants, or take them in moderation. If a man be married, and drink—as he believes necessarily—such a quantity of stimulating liquors as neither affects his intellect nor affords any reasonable ground of scandal, and at the same time displays the religious life, the zeal, prudence, activity, and mental capacity that are necessary for missionary work, and withal the constitutional hardness and the solid firmness of purpose which will enable him to brave an inclement climate, and constantly to face with love and mercy a contemptuously hostile people—will any missionary society dare to refuse such a man only because he is married, cannot live on a ridiculously small income, and takes a moderate quantity of beer or spirits? Surely this would be a return to ways and days of which every Christian should be ashamed. Christ did not reject Peter because he was married, or his disciples (probably including Peter) because they went to the marriage feast at Cana. In His practice in the choosing of agents to carry on His own work, we have the full development of the principle which is to regulate the conduct of all His followers in reference to all such matters of option. "Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind." This principle does not exclude that of the author of our letter (Mr. William Morgan), but it includes far more.

Unfortunately I have not access to Wallace's work on the Indian Archipelago to which Mr. Morgan refers, and cannot, therefore, ascertain what other facts it contains regarding the Jesuit missions there and elsewhere. There are some points upon which I should desire enlightenment. Thus, what amount of pure spiritual teaching do the priests communicate to their people? Of what nation are the converts? How many years, cycles, or centuries has it taken to gather them? By what means have they been gathered? By what means, and how rapidly, are additions to the converts being made from the surrounding heathen? What countrymen are the priests, and to what extent do they draw upon their richer converts? It seems to me, sir, that, in order to form a just estimate of the superiority or otherwise, in any respect, of the Jesuit mission system as compared with ours, full information should be presented upon the above and other points. Your correspondent fails to give this, and his quotation and conclusion from Mr. Wallace's work afford an instance of that hasty generalisation which has hitherto marked this discussion. The writer overlooks the fact that what agency and efforts suit one country may possibly not suit another. He forgets in his craving for converts what the Roman Catholic "converts" are, and what we, as Protestants, wish to have to call by that name; in other words, that the kind of means suited to one sort of work may be very unsuitable for a totally different sort; and he forgets, moreover, that the Jesuits are usually accompanied by one or more members of some female "order," who minister in "holy" things as well as the men, and who are also paid. This last consideration should have some weight in recommending the Jesuit system! Has Mr. Morgan any substitute to offer us for the Sisters of Mercy?

It is a notorious fact that Jesuit missions in India have not been a success. They have utterly failed to make headway amongst the Hindoos, who look upon their dogmas and idolatries with supreme contempt. In the few instances where they seem to have succeeded they have done so by wily grafting their system upon that

of the country, and it is true that they have done so by completely identifying themselves with their dupes. But the Gospel has no place in their mission, their object being indeed to introduce the Cross, but without its offence—the wood, but not the life-giving triumphant One who hung upon it.

We happen to have a Roman Catholic mission in this district; and, as I know it well, and am on friendly terms with those who conduct it, I can supply a few facts which your correspondent may, if he please, place side by side and compare with those he has quoted from Mr. Wallace's books.

Signor Marietti, who is the backbone of the Jessoro Roman Catholic Mission, is a wealthy Italian, and devotes his whole substance to the extension of "the faith." Along with another priest he visits from village to village on horseback dispensing medicines, but never preaching. Two nuns or Sisters of Mercy also help in the work. I have said the priests here do not preach—none of the Roman Catholic missionaries in Bengal ever do. Still they have in Jessoro 450 converts. Formerly there was here (at the principal station) a boys' school, which, however, has been given up. There is a school for girls, in which fine needlework of all kinds are taught?

Now these facts look favourable for the Roman Catholics, and seem to show that, without a tithe of the exertions we put forth—our fourteen or fifteen native and European agents preaching almost every day—they appear to have as much to boast of as the fruit of their quiet procedure as we do so much. But what is the fact? Nearly every member of the Roman Catholic community in this district has at some previous time belonged to our mission, or to that of the neighbouring district of Krishnagar. Whatever of Bible Christianity they know was received through our instrumentality, and the few orphans in their school, after years of teaching, do not know so much of the Gospel as thousands and tens of thousands of the heathen who listen to our daily preaching. Not only so. At present Signor Marietti is away from the country, to be present at the forthcoming Ecumenical Council, and the usual supplies are stopped. We have, therefore, overtures from nearly the whole of his "converts" that we should receive them back amongst us. *Cui bono?*

The mode of operations of these missionaries is very injurious, but it appears to succeed in deluding some of our enlightened brethren at home. I am credibly informed that some time ago, at one of our stations in Southern Jessoro, Signor Marietti made his appearance one day with a bag of pice in his hands. Our native preacher's wife accosted him rather sharply, and said he had better not come into their quarters. "O," he said, "I feel so sorry to see your poor condition, and should like to give the children a few pice before I go."

It is quite true that the Jesuits' system (not necessarily the low salaries of the missionaries, however) brings them into closer contact with the people than ours does, and it may be thought that in admitting this I have admitted all that your correspondent requires, and that by exchanging our system of expensiveness for the very inexpensive (?) one of the Jesuits, our societies should quickly become richer in native converts. I am far from thinking so. Reasons, often expounded in our missionary publications and meetings in England, and which all the enlightened British Christians have introduced into India have not nullified, still support the offensiveness of the Cross, and although in many instances and various ways we identify ourselves with the people more than do the Jesuits, we can discern, with but the rare exceptions which do not satisfy our constituents at home, that only some covetous desire will lead our hearers to palliate the gospel of light which we preach. Will our friends advise us to lower our standard and to receive into our bosom all who come with whatever motive? Shall we take over the "converts" of the Roman Catholic Mission—our own formerly—even though we be certain that on the return of their liberal *padre* they will forsake us? I should think this would not be advised. Much less that we receive all who are willing to eat our rice and to call themselves Christians as long as we continue to befriend them in a worldly way, but who, when the needed help is no longer forthcoming, would return to their idols and their wickedness. To bring people to the feet of Jesus, to make them accept His grace, to make them presentable in the presence of God, which is our whole and sole object, requires much more than our identification with them. Can the churches at home compel the Spirit of God to identify Himself with the people of this land? Till they can they may have many converts of a sort, but they will not be such as we wish.

I had thought that the mind of this people was sufficiently well understood to preclude our friends at home from making all this ado about our identifying ourselves with our hearers. Why, Sir, I have begged for a little milk in a large village where in different parts in one day I had preached six times the Word of Life—entreating the people to be reconciled to God; I had walked a long distance, starting long before sunrise, and was footsore and weary. My native companion had made himself hoarse with preaching the previous day, so that the burden of this day's work fell entirely upon me. It was late in the afternoon, and we were still far from our tenting ground. We knew it was the time of the day when there must be milk at the homes of many whose cows we saw at pasture, but not one would sell us or

give us a drop. Nor is this by any means a solitary instance of the refusal of so small a favour which I have met with in this country. I have begged for only a little water, but in vain. Only the other day three Europeans, wrecked in the cyclone, begged for shelter in the southern part of Jessoro, and offered payment, but were sternly refused. They begged for a little rice, when there was plenty to be had, and offered to pay for that too, but were again refused. At length, after many ineffectual applications, they were supplied with two seers of rice on payment of two rupees—i.e. sixteen times the value. They were still denied shelter until they came to our mission station at Khoolach, when our assistant missionary, the Rev. Gogon Chundra Dutt, gave them the best reception he could.

It is true I have met with instances of disinterested hospitality as kind as these refusals were cruel. These, however, have been amongst aboriginal tribes—rarely amongst Hindoos and Mahomedans. The Soatal will bring out his cupful of milk and insist upon your drinking it, although you assure him you have just had at another village. The Hindoo or Mahomedan will also help you, if he thinks he will thereby secure greater help in return, or that by refusing he will incur some harm. And so far is the new civilisation of the country from altering this state of things for the better, that even to the lowest stratum of society the people have become so independent and so conscious of the protection of the law, that they look upon a European with indifference. He may entreat or he may threaten them—they know he cannot harm them, and their caste prejudices make him an object of disgust rather than of respect.

Not only so, but the people are so vile themselves, and so utterly selfish in all their motives, that they regard with the severest suspicion even the Christian missionary who would fain bring them to better mind. The kinder and more loving he is too, the more is he the object of suspicion—the deeper and more designing are his motives believed to be. I do not suppose it impossible that were one to live for years—as did David at Zigzag—in one of their towns or in one of their houses they would eventually learn to trust him; but they would not be any the less Philistines for all that. They would be as ready to encompass and destroy him as ever, because of their love of darkness and hatred of the light. As it is, they regard a missionary with more trust than any other European, but that is not saying much.

The friends of missions at home are impatient of the Lord's tardy blessing of India. Having neglected it for centuries, they think now that God should bow to their decision and wipe out all traces of their neglect. Their time has come when a nation is to be born in a day. The age is one of rapid progress, when slow and "prudent" men are voted a bore, and steam and telegraphs are the order of the day; and the proclamation has gone forth that the millions of India must be converted without delay by a handful of men too few to fill a moderately sized chapel! If they will not show in a given time a desirable number of candidates for baptism and Church membership, starve them, put them on low rations—nay, set them aside, and let men more imbued with the spirit of the age take their places? The Church has put down all heathenism in England by heroic self-denial, shall she be balked in India? Her wealthier sons at home have exhausted their coffers for India's good—so self-denying are they that for the benighted Hindoo they have "become poor"—then why does not India respond? And love, and heroism, and self-denial, are surely deserving of a better return! What can be expected, however, when the noble self-denying sons she has sent forth live luxuriously, involve themselves in all kinds of domestic entanglements, and settle down into quiet amiable family men, who even fear sunstroke! Again we say, starve them—30*l.* a year shall be their allowance: does any minister at home receive more?

There is not a doubt that our ways of bringing the Gospel to our fellow-men are faulty—we know and confess it ourselves. Still, without condonation of our own faults, we may ask, Has any human instrumentality ever been else than faulty? Our officers would convert the world on economical principles (no doubt they will be able to tell what each "convert" has cost them); they would set fire to the field of the Philistines, not perhaps as Samson did, but by means as questionable for all good and lasting purposes; they would train ruddy youths to handle skilfully the sling with the smooth stone chosen from the brook, and so bring down the Goliath of heathenism. Amid all this, however, be it remembered that the Lord of all those who are arrayed for the battle hath said, "Not by might, nor by power, but by my Spirit." When India shall be converted, the glory will not redound to the officers of our societies, or the heroism of the missionaries, or to any scheme of niggardly economy.

We may, perhaps, be suspected of fear for "our craft" or our emoluments. Such suspicion troubles us little. It can be shown that to the conditions under which we live and labour in India, are traceable the expenses we incur, our position regarding the people, and to a very great degree perhaps (under God) the comparative littleness of our success. And until these conditions become suitable for our work—in other words, until the climate and people are changed; or until by God our constitutions be altered; and we be made acceptable to the

people, and we besought after for the love of the Gospel, I see but little hope that the churches will be able to do otherwise than they have hitherto done, if they are to maintain a European agency in India. Early in the history of our own missions the plan now proposed were tried, and failed, at the cost (for want of prudence) of not a few noble lives, and of disappointment to the fathers of our society. The conditions which ensured this failure are not in the slightest degree altered, while the expense of living in India has so much increased, that with our enhanced allowances we have not half the comforts which one-half the money would have secured in former days.

Let our societies do all in their power to render their present agencies efficient, and give as far as possible what they on the spot know best to be necessary for the progress of the work; let them exercise themselves to supplement their present agencies as best they can, and let them wait upon God and be of good courage. But let them be careful at the same time how they speak of their success or otherwise, upon what instrumentalities they learn for success, and that they be not deluded by the commercial spirit of the age as though they were giving too much and getting too little, or as if the gifts of God were to be purchased with money.

In an efficient native agency is to be found the remedy for the ills complained of by our society. Who shall raise up that? Let us pray the Lord of the harvest.

Faithfully yours,  
R. J. ELLIS.

Baptist Mission, Jassore,  
July 7th, 1869.

#### NONCONFORMITY AMONGST NONCONFORMISTS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR.—I have been very much surprised lately at the differences there are in the way services are held in different chapels of the same denomination. In some Wesleyan chapels I find that they are very much the same (in their form of worship), as the Church of England, and in others perhaps, not much more than a hundred yards off, they are entirely different. I find also in almost every chapel belonging to the Independent body, that they have a different hymn-book. I do not mean to say that the hymns in every instance are different, but differently compiled, so as to make it utterly impossible for a stranger to a neighbourhood to provide himself with one.

Perhaps some one might say that there is no necessity for providing one always, as the sextons in the different chapels provides them. That is not the case; in five cases out of six a person that hasn't a hymn-book has to do without one, for as a rule, people don't provide only for themselves, and often have I seen four or five in one seat, but no one offering to hand them over to those that were without. Another thing I have noticed: in some chapels, strangers are cheerfully received and accommodated with seats, whilst in other chapels they are left on a bench on the floor throughout the service. I think I can point out the Church of England as a model in these instances. The same hymn-book and prayer-book can be used throughout the world, and they have also in almost every church a man whose duty it is to see that strangers are accommodated.

Everybody knows that there are thousands of persons without a regular town or chapel to spend their Sundays in. I can speak for myself for one, (and I am only one in 60,000 of the same calling in England) that I scarcely ever spend two Sundays in the same town, and it has been a source of great dissatisfaction to me to witness the indifference by which I have been treated in Christian congregations lately. The fruits of this neglect and Nonconformity, are plainly seen in the wicked and ungodly life that those who are subject to its influence are pursuing. Instead of attending places of worship, most of them spend their Sabbaths in drinking, while others who have had a religious training, and who have always regularly attended places of worship, resort to Ritualistic and Papish Chapels.

There is one more point that I should like to mention. It is not the uncultivated and ignorant portion of our countrymen who are thus neglected. No! but taken as a body the most enlightened and educated. It is a well-known fact that some of the most prominent statesmen of the present day have risen from their ranks.

Hoping that some one will take the matter up before it's too late.

I remain, yours, &c.,  
A COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER.

#### SPECIAL SERVICES AND NO COLLECTIONS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR.—Can any of your readers inform us of any congregations permanently gathered, improved in numbers, or benefited in any way by the "No Collection" system? It would be valuable information if we could also gather the impression of those who are conversant with the facts and workings of the sensational and semi-bribery systems recently introduced into some of the religious movements of the metropolis and elsewhere for the purpose of winning the alienated classes to the Church of Christ. This leaven has had time to work, is it working satisfactorily or not? There are widespread undercurrents of dissatisfaction, are there any reasons for this? If so, what are the reasons? Is there not a need for a more straightforward, robust, and

independent line of things in the matter of reaching the working classes? if so, how is it to be done?

I have been led to make these inquiries by reading your report of the breakfast of the Theatre Service Committee; suitable replies will open up valuable lines of thought, and it may be some ideas of how to be really useful to the masses of our fellow-countrymen may be elicited.

Yours very truly,  
GEO. M. MURPHY.  
Finchley-road, S.E., Aug. 5, 1869.

#### BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSIONS: THEIR NEW MODES OF OPERATION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR.—In referring to the annual meeting of the Baptist Missionary Society, held in April last, and to the changes proposed by the committee, you strongly advised inquiry before any decisive action was taken. Had your suggestion been adopted I cannot but think it would have been a much wiser course; but as "prudence" was laughed at, and held up to scorn, perhaps we ought not to be surprised that it has been overlooked or ignored in subsequent proceedings. Upon the tone of the speech delivered by the Rev. Dr. Landels, and upon the scheme he propounded, I ventured to send you a few remarks at the time, and what would be the opinions of those best able to judge, I ventured also to predict. How far my prediction was correct I will leave to the judgment of your readers, if you will kindly allow me to lay before them one or two communications which have recently come to hand. The one furnished this week is from the *Friend of India*, perhaps the ablest, the most respectable, and most widely circulated Indian journal. Under date of June 25th it goes on to say:—"The comfortable proposal of the Rev. Dr. Landels, the popular preacher with a thousand a year, that missionaries should be sent out to India unmarried, and therefore cheaply, has called forth a protest from the Rev. W. Sampson, for many years a missionary in Serampore. It is said that if a man goes out unmarried he will have undistracted time to give to the study of the language." Will he? The presence of the wife will be a help, and not a hindrance to him. As a rule the wife learns the language before the husband, and is a great help to him in the acquisition of the language. Again, 'Celibate missionaries will be economical as opposed to the present expensive staff.' The pay of an unmarried missionary is about one half that of a married missionary with a family. But other things being equal, the married is worth four times as much as the unmarried. If European residents in India were polled to-morrow on that question Mr. Sampson justly believes that four out of five would agree with him. But it is said, 'We don't intend to pay them—let them go and rough it.' Very well; but ought a society to ask a man to go out on those terms? The cry was, 'Brother, you go down into the pit, and we will hold the ropes.' Now it is, 'Brother, go down into the pit, but don't expect us to hold the ropes.' In saying so the society destroys the very foundation on which it rests. 'Untrammeled by the encumbrances of domestic life, they will be able to give their whole time and attention to their work.' The fact is, one of the most important parts of missionary work they will be unable to attempt at all. It is difficult to answer the question, who have done most for the evangelisation of the East—the missionaries or their wives? Not to mention the living, let the names of Mrs. Judson, Mrs. Marshman, and Mrs. Mullens refute the calumny that missionaries' wives are a hindrance. Experience has proved, and is proving still, that the wife is the helpmate, not only of the man the husband, but of the man the missionary. Seeing that the Baptist Society is bent on this policy, Mr. Sampson says, 'All I can do is to protest against it, and to pray, which I do most earnestly, that my fears may turn out to be unfounded, and that the consequences I anticipate from it may be averted.' It is significant that the Baptist Society is the one which now, as in the days of Carey, does least to encourage its agents by sympathy and generous confidence."

Yours sincerely,  
A MISSIONARY.

#### THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF BALTIMORE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR.—The close of the scholastic year in the public schools of this city affords a fitting occasion for a brief account of these schools, and of the principles upon which they are conducted. Such an account may not be altogether without its uses in the present stage of discussion of the educational question in England.

#### THE EXTERIOR GOVERNMENT OF THE SCHOOLS.

The entire city is divided, for municipal purposes, into twenty districts called wards. From each of these wards a gentleman of education and supposed literary taste is annually selected by the City Council—the corporation—as an unpaid Commissioner of Public Schools. These twenty gentlemen constitute together the "Board of Commissioners of Public Schools." They meet for business every Tuesday afternoon, and to them is committed the entire management of the machinery of the whole public school system of the city. They examine and appoint the teachers; designate the studies to be pursued, and the books to be employed as text-books; make rules for the government of the schools; manage

the finances, subject to the appropriations of the City Council for this purpose; and, in a word, conduct the whole policy of the schools. The commissioner of each ward has a more particular supervision of the schools in his ward; visits them frequently; and, with the consent of his fellow-commissioners, make temporary appointments to fill sudden vacancies in the staff of teachers of his schools. In addition to this supervision of each commissioner, a committee is elected annually, from the members of the board, for each ward, to which the more extended management of the schools of that ward is entrusted, subject to the approval of the whole board. The Board of Commissioners appoints a general superintendent of instruction, who must be a thoroughly qualified and practical teacher, and whose main business is to visit each and every school under the control of the board as often as practicable; advise and assist the teachers in their work; and report to the commissioners from time to time the state and efficiency of each school, with any suggestions for its improvement which his experience may dictate.

The money for the salaries of teachers and superintendent, for the erection and repair of schoolhouses, and for incidental and other necessary expenses of the schools, comes out of the general taxes of the city, and is appropriated by the City Council; the Board of Commissioners having the disbursement of all such appropriations. This amounted, in the year 1868, exclusive of appropriations for new school buildings, to the large sum of 408,558 dols. (about 61,284l. at the present value of gold, thirty-six premium). To this must be added the sum of 40,794 dols. (6,120l.) paid in to the school treasury by the pupils for the use of books, stationery, &c., and you have a total expenditure for 1868 of 449,352 dols. (67,404l.).

#### THE SCHOOLS.

These consist of one male high school, called the "Baltimore City College," having a president and ten professors; two female high schools, seventeen male grammar schools, twenty female ditto, twenty-six male primary schools, thirty female ditto, thirteen coloured schools, and six night schools; making a total of 120 schools. These schools are so graduated that a child may begin with the alphabet in the primary school and pass upwards, by a regular gradation of studies, through the higher mathematics and the Latin, Greek, French, and German languages. In fact, many of the most promising members of the various learned professions of the city have known no other Alma Mater than these public schools. The instruction is entirely gratuitous so far as the scholars are concerned; but each pupil is expected to pay one dollar a quarter (three shillings), for the use of school-books, stationery, &c. Even this small charge is remitted in the case of orphans and the very poor, by a vote of the Commissioners.

To show the relative importance of these schools, and the extent to which the young of this city avail themselves of the first-rate opportunities here afforded for obtaining a thorough English and classical education, I here give a synopsis of the numbers attending all the schools according to their respective grades, as given in the last published report, premising that the entire population of the city at the time this report was compiled (Jan. 1869) was about 350,000:—

Baltimore City College . . . . .	300
Female High Schools . . . . .	721
Male Grammar Schools . . . . .	3,875
Female ditto . . . . .	4,141
Male Primary ditto . . . . .	5,117
Female Primary ditto . . . . .	6,012
Coloured Schools . . . . .	1,233
Night ditto . . . . .	839
Total . . . . .	22,338

The scholars are taught by a corps of 555 teachers, the great majority of whom are females, whose salaries vary from 408 dols. (61l.), the sum paid to the lowest assistants in the female primary schools, to 2,700 dols. (408l.), the salary of the president of the Male High School, or City College. The total amount paid in salaries to the 555 teachers in 1868 was 323,348 dols. equal to 48,502l.

#### RELIGION IN THE SCHOOLS.

Beyond the reading of a portion of Scripture in each school at the opening of the school in the morning there is no strictly religious instruction imparted. The whole training and discipline is based upon the principles of the Christian religion, without religion itself appearing, as such, in any tangible form.

#### GENERAL EFFECT OF THE SCHOOLS UPON SOCIETY.

This has been, and continues to be, most salutary. By means of these public schools, and the somewhat numerous private schools of different grades, ignorance of the rudiments at least of education may be said to be vanishing from this city. It is a very difficult thing to find a child here of twelve years age, whose parents or guardians have resided within the city limits a twelve-month, who cannot read, write, and perform all the simpler operations of arithmetic with facility. Compulsory education is not known. An enlightened public sentiment supplies its place to such an extent as to secure all its benefits without any of its assumed evils.

Yours, &c.,  
Baltimore, July, 1869.

G. W.

## Parliamentary Intelligence.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

On Thursday the Appropriation Bill was brought up and read a first time, the Seeds Adulteration Bill and the Telegraph Bill went through Committee, the Bankruptcy Bill was finally disposed of, and a number of measures were advanced a stage without opposition.

On the third reading of the Dublin Freemen Commission Bill, however, a rather acrimonious discussion arose. This was opened by Lord LONGFORD, who, once more moving the rejection of the measure, insisted that it had the appearance of persecution, designed to prejudice the Conservative interest at Dublin, and he animadverted on the suspicious tardiness shown in proceeding with it as compared with the progress of other bills which came up from the Commons along with it. Lord GRANVILLE complained of the insufficient notice he had received from Lord Longford, mentioning that several peers had left town on the understanding that the opposition would not be renewed. Several other peers expressed their opinions on the subject. The attendance had gradually increased during the discussion, the muster being larger on the Ministerial than on the Opposition side, and at the last moment Lord Longford withdrew his amendment, and the third reading was agreed to.—Lord REDDESDALE strongly censured the practice of pressing bills at the end of the session, as calculated to destroy the independence of the House.—Lord GRANVILLE, in reply, remarked that nearly seventy peers took part in Monday night's division on this bill, and deprecated the notion that the private amusements of peers prevented their attendance till the close of the session. With reference to Lord Malmesbury's criticisms, he reminded the House that the Government had been frequently blamed by members on both sides for not having taken up important questions besides those already on their hands. The bill then passed.

In reply to Viscount Sidmouth, the Earl of MORLEY said the Government were desirous, if possible, next session to introduce a bill dealing not only with highways but with turnpikes as well, but at present they could give no definite pledge on the subject.

The other orders having been disposed of, their Lordships adjourned at twenty-five minutes before seven.

On Friday, the Dividends on Public Stocks Bill and the Appropriation Bill were read a second time, and the Telegraphs Bill was read a third time and passed. Numerous other measures having been forwarded a stage, their Lordships adjourned at twenty minutes before six.

The House sat for half an hour on Saturday, in order to advance a number of bills. Lord REDDESDALE, being informed by Lord Granville that the Duke of Argyll would on Tuesday propose the consideration of the Commons' amendments to the Parochial Schools (Scotland) Bill, protested strongly against this course.

On Monday the Bankruptcy, Telegraphs, and other Bills received the Royal assent. The Commons' amendments to the Habitual Criminals Bill and several other measures were agreed to.

## SCOTCH EDUCATION BILL.

The Duke of ARGYLL proposed that the amendments to the Parochial Schools (Scotland) Bill be considered this day.—Lord REDDESDALE moved an amendment deferring the consideration of them for three months. He described the repeated postponements which attended the bill in the House of Commons, strongly condemned the *pro forma* committal whereby the measure sent down by their Lordships had never been really submitted to the Lower House, and urged that the authority and independence of their lordships would be at an end if important bills were forced upon their acceptance at the fag end of the session.—The Duke of ARGYLL, in reply, contended that in consideration of the bill having been first submitted to the Lords, of the urgent business which had retarded its progress in the Commons, and of the willingness of the Lower House to enter upon its consideration at so late a period of the session, the Lordships were bound to proceed with the bill. He attributed the pressure of business at the close of the session to the growing tendency of Governments to initiate important bills in the other House, and, reviewing the amendments, he pointed out that the Commons had made considerable concessions to their Lordships' views. Lords Melville, Selkirk, and Colonsay urged the unreasonableness of persevering with the bill. Lord COLONSAY insisting that such hurried legislation could not prove satisfactory. Lord GRANVILLE reminded the House that earlier in the session the bill went through committee in a single night, and maintained that the Commons' amendment could be considered in a single sitting. On a division, Lord REDDESDALE's amendment was carried by 55 to 43. The bill is therefore at an end for this session.

Lord GRANVILLE, in reply to Lord Stratheden, expressed an opinion favourable to the present site of the Canning statue.

Their Lordships adjourned at ten minutes before seven.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On Wednesday Mr. Alderman LAWRENCE moved that the Lady Slaney Estate Bill be recommitted for the purpose of amendment. He said that the Grocers' Company, who were the patrons of the

living of Allhallows, Staining, in the city of London, had introduced a variety of clauses into the bill not in conformity with the Act of 1860 providing for the union of benefices in the city, and he also complained that the corporation of the city had been deprived on a mere technical ground of a *locus standi* before the committee on the bill.—Mr. HARDY saw no reason for the recommittal of the bill, which had been already considered by the select committees of the two Houses of Parliament, and before which the corporation of the city was not deprived of a hearing on a mere technical ground, but because it had not any real ground for a *locus standi*. The Grocers' Company might have appointed a sinecure clergyman to the living of Allhallows, Staining, but, with the consent of all parties interested, they were ready to unite it with another benefice, and to appropriate the surplus income towards the construction of three churches within six miles of St. Paul's. (Hear, hear.)—The motion for the recommittal of the bill was negatived.

Mr. OTWAY stated, in answer to Mr. W. H. Smith, that endeavours were being made to obtain the release of the British subjects detained in Paraguay.

Mr. LOWE, in answer to Sir G. Jenkinson, stated that the parish authorities were justified in sending out tax-papers for the ensuing year, inasmuch as these taxes are payable in respect of the year 1868-69.

Mr. FORSTER stated, in answer to Mr. J. Lowther, that the "foot-and-mouth disease" among the cattle had broken out at Windsor, but there was no reason to believe it was imported, and that it was impossible to alter the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Bill in consequence of this occurrence.

## HABITUAL CRIMINALS BILL.

On the motion to go into committee on this bill, Mr. BRUCE made a brief statement in justification of a measure which he admitted to be of a novel and stringent character; and in the outset he disclaimed the idea that it was introduced on account of any alarming increase in crime, because during the last thirty years crime had diminished, and for the last ten years had been stationary, owing to various causes, such as emigration, education, and the effect of our prison legislation. But during the year 1868 there had been an increase of 1,430 in the convictions, of which more than 1,100 were for burglaries and violent crimes. This increase he traced chiefly to the operation of the changes made by the Act of 1864, and the aversion of the judges to inflict the long sentences of penal servitude, for which cause a large number of criminals had been released during the year. As one result of this in the metropolis alone, 836 prisoners were now annually sentenced to short periods of imprisonment who before 1864 would have been sentenced to penal servitude, and when released would have been under the supervision of the police. It became necessary, therefore, to supplement the legislation of 1864 by further provisions for more complete supervision and identification by means of registration of habitual criminals.

The leading idea of the bill was to give every facility and encouragement for the reformation of reclaimable criminals, but to "hunt down" the irreclaimable and incurable class, which amounted to 40 per cent. of the whole. This would be done by depriving them of the usual presumption of innocence, and placing on them the onus of proving that they were living honestly. Persons once convicted would be liable to the supervision of the police only for the term of their sentence; to a second conviction, would be affixed the further condition of police supervision for seven years after the sentence; and in the case of a third conviction for felony, the judges would be bound to pronounce a sentence of not less than seven years' penal servitude, accompanied by police surveillance for life. To this last proposal Mr. Bruce anticipated the most objection, and he justified it at length, relying much on the good effects on the criminals themselves of the modified supervision under the ticket-of-leave system. He explained also the minor provisions of the bill relating to vagrants, receivers, and assaults on the police, on which, though useful, he did not insist with the same urgency.

Sir C. ADDERLEY traced at some length the progress of our ideas of criminal legislation. Admitting the necessity of applying some novel principle to the evil, he doubted the wisdom of the tenth clause, applying to thrice-convicted criminals, as applying the deterrent principle too stringently. He objected, too, to entrusting the work of supervision to the police, who were not fitted for it, and proposed to hand it over to the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies throughout the kingdom, who had already done much towards the reclamation of criminals at a trifling cost.

Mr. HARDY gave a general support to the bill, and pointed out that there was nothing novel in its principles. Police supervision was already applied to the ticket-of-leave holders, and in some trades in the North of England, dealing in "waste," for instance, the general presumption of innocence was reversed. As to Mr. Adderley's suggestion, there was this objection to it, that the agency did not exist all over the country.

On the other hand, a strong disapproval of the bill was expressed by Mr. NEWDEGATE, who held it to be a departure from constitutional legislation; and Mr. T. CHAMBERS also contended that the bill was entirely uncalled for by the state of crime, which was diminishing.

Mr. HENLEY took particular exception to Mr. Bruce's expression, "hunt down," and feared that the means employed would drive many curable criminals into the irreclaimable class. He was also averse to

the surveillance clauses, which, among other things, would ruin the efficiency of the police for the repression of crime; and the stringency of the tenth clause, making a sentence of seven years' penal servitude imperative on a third conviction, he emphatically condemned.

Sir G. JENKINSON was among the hearty admirers of the bill, while Mr. HADFIELD, on the other hand, regretted not to have had the opportunity of recording his vote against it.

The bill was then passed through Committee (all except the schedules), with numerous amendments, the most important of which made was the omission from Clause 10 of the words, "making seven years' penal servitude an imperative sentence on a third conviction of felony."

The Appropriation Bill was read a third time, and passed, and several other bills were forwarded a stage. The Real Estate Intestacy Bill was withdrawn.

The House adjourned at six o'clock.

On Thursday, Mr. GLADSTONE, in answer to Mr. McLaren, promised during the recess to make inquiries in Edinburgh, with a view to the rearrangement of the administration of Scotch affairs, and to consent to a Parliamentary inquiry on the subject next session.

## THE CHURCH IN WALES.

Mr. WATKIN-WILLIAMS gave notice that on an early day next session he would call attention to the existing state of religious inequality in Wales, and to the anomalous position of the Established Church in that Principality, and would move the following resolutions:

- That in the opinion of this House the time has now arrived when the measure of religious equality that has been granted to Ireland can no longer, consistently with justice and sound principles of legislation, be withheld from the Principality of Wales. (Hear, hear.)

- That it is expedient that the surplus funds to be derived from the property of the disestablished and disendowed Church should be applied towards the advancement of a national and purely undenominational system of education. (Hear, hear.)

## BISHOPS' RESIGNATION BILL.

The committal of the Bishops' Resignation Bill was moved by Mr. GLADSTONE, who briefly explained that, as proposed to be altered by the Government in committee, its main object was to provide a reasonable retiring allowance for bishops who should resign on the ground of permanent incapacity, and also for the appointment of coadjutor bishops in cases where the holder of the see has become mentally incapacitated. He accepted Mr. Henley's suggestion that it should be limited to two years, as this would suffice to test the soundness of the principles of the measure, and to determine whether they could be applied to all ecclesiastical resignations.

Mr. DICKINSON, who had a long string of amendments on the paper, criticised the bill as imperfect, and, though he did not formally move its rejection, urged the Government to withdraw it until they could legislate in a broader and more comprehensive spirit. In dealing with this subject the House should treat the bishop as they would any other public functionary, and they should see that his duties were properly performed, and that the emoluments of the office went to the person who performed the duties of it. He contended that no person had any right to hold a public office after he had become incapable of performing the duties attached to it, but should be compelled to retire upon a fair but moderate superannuation, to be provided for out of the emoluments of his successor. Under this bill a bishop who retired voluntarily was to receive one-third of his income, or 2,000*l.* a year, whichever might be the larger amount; but if the retirement was involuntary the bishop was to be left in possession of his palace, and only 2,000*l.* was to be given to the newly-appointed bishop. Should the Archbishop of Canterbury be permanently incapacitated, the archbishop appointed to perform his functions would have only 4,000*l.* a year, while the retired archbishop, who had nothing to do, would receive 11,000*l.* An Archbishop of York appointed during the lifetime of an archbishop of that province whose retirement was involuntary would have only 3,000*l.* a year.

Mr. BERESFORD HOPE, in reply to Mr. Dickinson, said that a judge had 5,000*l.* a year, and he might, after fifteen years' service, retire of his own free will on a retiring allowance of 3,500*l.*, though he might be in the full vigour of his mind, and quite as capable, if not more so, of performing his judicial functions as he was at the time of his elevation to the bench. This retiring allowance of 3,500*l.* was saddled on the Consolidated Fund; but under this bill the bishop who had to retire from mental incapacity, and who was in all probability very old, would have to share his pittance with the bishop appointed to discharge the diocesan duties.

Mr. HADFIELD said that by a large majority the House had this session, for the purpose of establishing religious equality in Ireland, passed a bill to exclude bishops of the Irish Church from seats in the House of Lords. Scotland had no episcopal representation in the House of Lords, and one half of the Churchmen in this country were desirous that bishops should be removed from the House of Lords. That sentiment was constantly growing, and very shortly it would prevail. In the interest of the Church of England it was desirable that her bishops should be relieved from the political services in which they were engaged. Had the bishops, during the present session, been faithful to Protestantism? Nine bishops, although they were paid for supporting Protestantism, voted in favour of endowing the

Catholic Church, to the indignation and grief of the members of the Church of England. They were in favour of giving 2,000,000*l.* as hush-money out of the funds of the Irish Church, if the members of that Church, on its disestablishment, were allowed to receive 10,000,000*l.* hush-money. A Catholic peer, in the House of Lords, on the part of his Catholic brethren, indignantly refused to accept hush-money from their natural foes. During the last thirty years an opinion had been growing in this country that the bishops must leave the House of Lords. He should like to know what the Prime Minister thought of the conduct of the bishops in the House of Lords. They had attacked the character of that right hon. gentleman, whose name would go down to posterity as that of a man who had achieved probably the greatest work on record. He (Mr. Hadfield) would not be satisfied if this bill were allowed to proceed. It was an unseasonable measure, and he hoped the Prime Minister would postpone it till another session. Last year twenty-one prelates voted against the Suspensory Bill, and this year several prelates voted against the Irish Church Bill, and only one for it, but that bishop having voted for it once, never did so again. (Laughter.) There was an interest in another place inimical to the interests of the United Kingdom. A notice was given that the state of the Church in Wales should be considered next session; and an hon. member had intimated that he would try the question next session whether bishops should or should not retain their seats in the House of Lords. (Hear, hear.) The noble lord the member for Liverpool was alarmed at the progress of Ritualism, and was resolved to bring forward the question, and all these things showed that there would be no rest for the Prime Minister—(laughter)—until he eased the public mind as to the presence of those gentlemen in the other House. (Hear, hear.) He should like to call attention to the history of the bishops since the Revolution. (Cries of "Question," from the Conservative benches.) He would say no more; but would move that the House resolve itself into committee on that day three months. (Hear.)

Mr. D. DALRYMPLE, in seconding the motion of Mr. Hadfield, said he had no sympathy with that hon. member's anti-episcopal view. The question of what was to be done with incapacitated bishops and clergy generally was one of the most difficult and intricate subjects with which the Church and the country had to deal, and it had been repeatedly discussed at Church Congresses and elsewhere. This bill was very imperfect in its character, it was very little known, and it had been very little discussed.

Mr. BOUVEREAU also opposed the bill. Limited as it now was in duration, it could only be meant to apply to two cases, Winchester and Exeter, and he objected to a scheme which, he showed, in one case would give a retiring allowance of 6,000*l.* and in the other of between 5,000*l.* and 6,000*l.* a year. He agreed with Mr. Dickinson that it would be wiser to defer legislation until some general provision could be made for the retirement of the clergy. Take the other case—that of the Bishop of Exeter. He also held his see on the old tenure, and the income was only about 2,000*l.* a year; and it was proposed to pension him off with 2,000*l.* a year. But in addition to his bishopric he was prebend of Durham, which was a sinecure, and produced him 6,000*l.* or 7,000*l.* a year. Ought not that to be sufficient for him, and ought he not to give up the income of the see, that a bishop might be appointed who was capable of performing the duty?

Mr. MOWBRAY said that the value of the stall which was held by the Bishop of Exeter was not more than 3,000*l.* or 4,000*l.* a year.

Mr. HADFIELD: Hear, hear. (Loud laughter.)

Mr. MOWBRAY said it was a large sum, but there was a difference between 3,000*l.* or 4,000*l.* a year, and 5,000*l.* or 6,000*l.* a year. The measure was timely and seasonable, and he hoped the House would not spend a long time in discussion upon it. The hon. member for Sheffield said that the majority of Protestants in the United Kingdom were not members of the Church of England; if so, who were the parties in 1861, when it was proposed to have a religious census, that opposed Lord Palmerston's Government and Sir George Lewis, and prevented that census from being taken? They were the Dissenters: and the hon. gentleman had no right to speak of an imaginary majority of Nonconformists.

Mr. HADFIELD explained that the hon. member for Leeds had proposed that there should be an enumeration of them throughout the country. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. KINNAIRD thought there was something unfair in legislating only for bishops who had very large incomes. It was far more important that the humbler clergy with small incomes should receive justice from the House, and they should deal with the whole question. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. M'LAREN wished to say a word respecting the conduct of the Dissenters at the last census. He ventured to say that the statement made by the right hon. gentleman was a very inaccurate statement indeed. (Hear, hear.) The Census of 1851 took an account of all who attended places of worship, and the results arrived at were most important; but according to the plan proposed under the Census of 1861, each person was to be asked to what denomination he belonged, and the great mass of inhabitants in large towns, who attended no place of worship at all, would have returned themselves as members of the Church of England. This would have led to results which for statistical purposes would have been perfectly useless. If the present bill had proposed to increase the number of

bishops in the House of Lords, he should have opposed it; but as it was only proposed for the purpose of replacing in the diocesan work inefficient persons by efficient ones, he should support it. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. BROWNING recognised the importance of the measure to his constituents, and hoped it would pass.

Mr. GLADSTONE thought the speeches which had been made by members connected with the diocese of Exeter would weigh with the House. It should be remembered that the Church of England was an Episcopal Church, and that, whether rightly or wrongly, it was generally assumed that in an Episcopal Church bishops are of some use. (A laugh.) There happened to be at this moment four or five dioceses which were practically without bishops, and the bill merely proposed to remedy that evil where the present holder of the see was willing to co-operate. (Hear, hear.)

The House divided—

For going into Committee .. .. ..	112
Against .. .. ..	26

Majority .. .. ..	86
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The House then went into Committee on the bill. On Clause 2, Mr. DICKINSON proposed certain verbal amendments for the purpose of widening the scope of the bill by making resignation compulsory. Mr. GLADSTONE said he should prefer that the clause should remain in its present shape, as it set forth distinctly that the whole spirit of the bill was voluntary resignation. He had no objection to the insertion of the word "permanent" before physical infirmity, as their desire was not only to encourage resignation where necessary, but to discourage and prevent it where it was not. The amendments were withdrawn, the word "permanent" being inserted in the clause.

Mr. DICKINSON said his next amendment raised the question of the retiring allowances to the archbishops and bishops. The bill proposed that that allowance should amount to one-third of the income of the diocesan, which he thought was excessive, as the incoming bishop would be charged with the expenses and responsibilities attaching to the office. He begged to move, therefore, the insertion of the words in the clause, "to the retiring archbishop, 2,500*l.*, and to the retiring bishop, 1,500*l.*"

Mr. GLADSTONE said the view which the Government had taken, and which he hoped would recommend itself to the Committee, was this. If they would look upon archbishops and bishops as apostles—and they were told all bishops ought to be like apostles—there was nothing more easy than to say that they ought to live according to evangelical poverty. There was, however, a very pregnant remark of Mr. Burke on this subject. He said that undoubtedly the bishops and clergy ought to live in the spirit of evangelical poverty; but he significantly added that, although the laity were not aware of it, it was their duty also. (Laughter.) That was one extreme view. The other was that a bishop should be treated just as they would treat any other great officer. To take the case most analogous to that of a bishop, which was that of a judge, the allowance amounted to substantially three-fourths of his income. The line which the Government had taken was that of one-third as the retiring allowance to bishops and archbishops. If they were to have an Established Church, it was very desirable that there should be a close social relation between the clergy and the rest of the community; and further, they justly thought it of great importance that they should have a married clergy. That being so, they could not exclude the requirements of a family, or the consideration of social status; and they had, therefore, introduced the sum of 2,000*l.* a year as pretty fairly representing the minimum which would enable a person who had sat in the House of Lords to maintain his status with tolerable respectability. They had introduced one-third of the income as the general rule to which they wished the bill should conform.

Mr. WHITWELL remarked that the effect of the clause would be that the Bishop of Winchester on retiring would receive an allowance of 6,000*l.* a year, which would be an undue burden upon his successor, who was to receive only 7,000*l.* a year.

Mr. GLADSTONE said that that would be guarded against by an amendment which he had to propose in the proviso. He was not prepared to say whether the Bishop of Winchester did or did not possess an income of 18,000*l.* a year, but whatever the income was he had no doubt that that prelate made an excellent use of it. Supposing, however, the Bishop of Winchester had 18,000*l.* a year—so long as he did not resign, that income was part of his private property. Under this bill, he would receive one-third, and his successor would be paid a parliamentary income of 7,000*l.*, and the Church would be considerably the gainer. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. YOUNG asked whether the retiring or the incoming Bishop was to sit in the House of Lords. The SOLICITOR-GENERAL replied that the bill was divided into two parts. One related to retiring bishops, and the second dealt with the coadjutor bishops. It was not intended that either the outgoing or the coadjutor bishop should have a seat in the House of Lords. The amendment was negatived.

Mr. GLADSTONE then moved the amendment to which he had referred in the proviso introduced into the bill by the House of Lords. That proviso evidently contemplated the case of the see of Winchester. It provided that the 6,000*l.* a year to which the present Bishop of Winchester would become entitled in the event of his retiring should not be charged upon the 7,000*l.* a year which was fixed as

the official income of his successor, but should be paid out of the common fund. He proposed that the proviso should be amended so as to run, "Provided that if in the case of the retirement of any bishop appointed before the year 1832 such retiring allowance shall exceed the sum of 2,000*l.*, the excess shall be paid by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England out of the common fund." The result in the event of the retirement of the present Bishop of Winchester would be a saving to the Church of 7,000*l.* (Hear, hear.)

The proviso was agreed to.

Mr. DICKINSON moved an amendment, the effect of which would be to give the episcopal residence to the new bishop. He proposed with this view to strike out the whole of sub-section 2. Mr. GLADSTONE said it was not intended as a general rule to give the episcopal residence to the retiring bishop. All that was sought was to give the Government power to grant an episcopal residence in special cases, such grants to be made on Ministerial responsibility. Mr. WHITWELL objected to the plural "residences." Mr. GLADSTONE was willing to accept the singular "residence." Mr. O. MORGAN said that the case of the Bishop of Exeter, which had been repeatedly referred to, was not in point, as the bishop did not reside at the episcopal palace in the city of Exeter, but in a splendid palace which had been built out of his own funds near Torquay. After some further conversation, the amendment was negatived, and the words, with a few alterations by Mr. GLADSTONE, were allowed to remain.

On Clause 3, Mr. DICKINSON wished to know why there should be any difference made in the superannuation allowance between the bishop who had a coadjutor and the bishop who resigned. He objected to coadjutor bishops altogether. Clause agreed to.

On Clause 5, Sir W. LAWSON proposed to omit from the privileges of the bishop who retired from mental infirmity the right to sit in the House of Lords. Mr. GLADSTONE admitted that it looked anomalous that a person who was not in his right mind should have a seat in a deliberative assembly. (A laugh.) It would be an extraordinary course to shut bishops out of the House of Lords for mental infirmity while lay peers under similar circumstances were allowed to remain. (Laughter.) And if they adopted the rule for lay peers, must they not also have some legislation on the subject with regard to the House of Commons? (Laughter.) The hon. member would perhaps recollect that there was an instance of a gentleman quietly walking out of a lunatic asylum and recording his vote in that House upon one of the most important party questions, involving the fate of a Ministry, that had ever occurred in modern times, but he had never heard of any member of the House of Peers doing anything of the kind. (Great laughter.) Sir W. LAWSON was sorry that a person in that condition should have voted in opposition to the right hon. gentleman; but that did not affect his argument. Mr. GLADSTONE remembered another gentleman on the Liberal side with no mind whatever, who, in 1841, was brought to vote in a division upon a matter of the most vital importance. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) The amendment was negatived and the clause agreed to, as were also the remaining clauses.

On the motion of Mr. GLADSTONE, two new clauses were added, the one providing that the annual charge payable in regard to First Fruits and Tents should be divided proportionately between the coadjutor and the bishop, and the other restricting the operation of the bill to two years.

The bill, with amendments, was then ordered to be reported.

#### THE CANADA LOAN.

Mr. STANSFIELD moved the second reading of the Canada (Rupert's Land) Loan Bill, which guarantees the loan to be raised by the Canadian Government for the purchase of the Hudson's Bay territory, explaining that it was in redemption of a pledge given in 1865, when the Act was passed authorising this transfer of territory. Mr. MONK, supported by Mr. S. AYTON and Sir C. DILKE, opposed the bill, objecting first of all to the policy of guaranteeing colonial loans, and maintaining that this particular guarantee was a violation of the Rupert's Land Act of last year, which provided that the transfer should impose no charge on the Consolidated Fund. Mr. GLADSTONE vindicated the transaction both on the grounds of good faith and policy, and Mr. CARDWELL, at greater length, explained how the pledge had been given to the Canadian Government in 1865, and urged that it was part of a great act of Imperial policy from which this country profited as much as Canada. The second reading of the bill was carried on a division by 66 to 10.

On the third reading of the Metropolitan Board of Works (Loans) Bill, Mr. M'CULLAGH TORRENS renewed his attempt to limit the power of the Board of Works to sell lands acquired for the purpose of parks, but, meeting with no encouragement, he did not go to a division. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

#### INDIA.

The adjourned debate on the Indian Budget was then resumed by Mr. J. B. SMITH, who pressed on the Indian Government the importance of irrigation works and cotton cultivation. Mr. BAZLEY and Mr. PLATT also dilated on these points, particularly the latter; and Mr. C. DENISON travelled over the whole field of the budget in terms of general approbation, dwelling longest on the railway schemes, as to which he deprecated too sweeping discouragement of private enterprise. The discussion was brought to a sudden stop about midnight by an appeal from Mr. BRIGHT, who represented to the Committee the importance of pushing on the other business on the paper.

The Government of India Act Amendment Bill was next considered in Committee, and the clauses, after a stringent discussion, were agreed to without alteration.

The Governor-General of India Bill also passed through Committee, cut down to three clauses only—1 and 2, which amend verbal defects in former Acts and Clause 9, which gives power to the Governor-General in Council to make laws with regard to vagrants.

The Committee on the Habitual Criminals Bill was completed, and several other bills having been forwarded a stage, the House adjourned at five minutes past three o'clock.

#### SCOTCH EDUCATION.

The Parochial Schools (Scotland) Bill occupied another morning sitting on Friday. Lord ELCHO, aided by Mr. Disraeli and some other English members, renewed his opposition to the bill. Mr. DISRAELI characterised the conduct of the Government in regard to this measure as incoherent, vacillating, and diametrically opposed to their own declarations on important points. They had been continually altering and reprinting the bill, and at the fag end of the session it was impossible to give it the attention due to so serious a subject. He blamed the hole-and-corner system, something like a select vestry, on which the Scotch members conducted their business. Mr. HENLEY remarked that the Government in this matter had done all they could to bring legislation into contempt.

The LORD ADVOCATE and Mr. BRIGHT defended the Government. They had done the best they could, Mr. BRIGHT said, under the pressure of tremendous business, and during one of the heaviest sessions that had ever occurred, to proceed with the measure; and he appealed to hon. gentlemen opposite not to meet it with what he must call factious and party opposition. [Lord ELCHO: Not party.] Then he would withdraw the word party, but it was an opposition to a bill which they did not condemn, and which was almost unanimously approved by the representatives of Scotland. No doubt the attendance of members was just now diminished, but in truth the House was so numerous, that unless three-fourths of the members went away at the end of the session, he believed scarcely any legislation would be accomplished.

On a division the motion to report progress was defeated by 99 to 27. Clauses up to 46 were then disposed of, and returning to the bill after midnight, the House contrived, by sitting till four o'clock in the morning, to get to the end of it.

The Government of India Act Amendment, Governor-General of India, and Habitual Criminals Bills were read a third time and passed, and several other bills were also forwarded a stage.

#### THE MARRIAGE LAW.

At the evening sitting, Sir ROUNDELL PALMER called attention to the report of the Marriage Law Commissioners, with the view of ascertaining whether the Government intend next year to bring in a bill to put the marriage laws of the three kingdoms on an equal and uniform footing. By way of apology by raising the question at this time, he pointed out that the disestablishment of the Irish Church would make it necessary to legislate for Ireland on the subject, and there could not be a better opportunity for passing a general and comprehensive measure. After a forcible exposition of the anomalies of the laws of the three kingdoms, in which the Scotch system came in for some sarcastic animadversions, he enforced, as the basis of future legislation, the recommendations of the Commissioners. These were to make the laws of the three countries uniform, to abolish all distinctions arising out of the difference between religious denominations, to permit the utmost freedom for marriage consistent with the authentication of the fact, and to give to the parties themselves and the world at large perfect assurance that there had been a real marriage.

Mr. BRUCE acknowledged that the subject was urgent, and that Sir Roundell Palmer had shown the remedy to be easy and consistent with strict principles of justice. It would be undoubtedly necessary to legislate for Ireland next year; but as to a general measure, though it had been under the special consideration of the Lord Chancellor, considering that the Government was bound next year to deal with the Irish land question, education, the naturalisation laws, extradition, and other minor matters, it was out of his power to give any pledge.

Mr. MONK and Mr. H. PALMER also made some observations.

#### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

In reply to Mr. J. B. Smith, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he believed that if England and France would waive a few of their prejudices it was quite possible for them to have an international gold coinage. It was remarkable what a number of national coins approached twenty-five francs in value. There were the Russian and American eagles, the Spanish Isabel, and the Prussian Frederik d'Or. It therefore was quite possible that with the co-operation of France we might obtain that great blessing, the circulation of our common gold coin all over Europe.

The HOME SECRETARY gave some further information as to the treatment of the Fenian Rossa, and Mr. MAGUIRE and Mr. STACPOOLE advocated the release of the remaining prisoners of this class.

In answer to Mr. Sheridan, Mr. BRIGHT explained that the Board of Trade had given the railways till the first of this month to make their arrangements for providing communication between guard and passengers, and he believed the regulation on that subject was now generally fulfilled. Referring to a

remark by Mr. Denison, he added that he thought the railway companies shamefully ill-used in regard to compensation for accidents, and would support a motion for a committee on the subject. Mr. HENLEY observed that Mr. Bright had evidently prejudged the case.

Lord MILTON asked for a pledge from the Government that they will enter into no arrangements prejudging the question of the land or water boundaries between the British Possessions and the United States until the whole correspondence has been laid before the House; to which Mr. OTWAY replied that it would be impossible, as the land boundary had been settled long ago, and a convention had been signed which, if ratified by the United States' Senate, would bind us to the water boundary.

The House adjourned at a quarter to four o'clock.

The House had a short sitting on Saturday, chiefly to forward the Parochial Schools (Scotland) Bill. The amendments made in committee were reported, and many were discussed with unflagging spirit by a handful of Scotch members. Sir GRAHAM MONTGOMERY moved the insertion in the preamble of the words, "including religious education according to use and wont"; but the amendment was, after some discussion, withdrawn. Several other bills were forwarded a stage, and Mr. W. E. FORSTER withdrew the Endowed Schools (No. 2) Bill, explaining that its object was to establish a Council, independent of the Government, for examining and giving certificates to schoolmasters, and expressing a hope that the subject would ventilate in the recess.

On Monday Mr. CHILDESS, in reply to Mr. W. H. SMITH, said that, although the papers found upon Gambier and Rumbold proved that other persons in the service of the Admiralty had been guilty of frauds, the general body of the *employés* in that department are regarded as pure and unstained by dishonesty.

In reply to Mr. PARKER, Mr. FORSTER stated that foreign cattle coming from suspected ports would not be allowed to go into the interior, and if suffering from foot-and-mouth disease they would have to be killed, and other cattle which came in contact with them would also have to be killed, or only be allowed to go within a defined district.

#### THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH IN ENGLAND.

Mr. T. CHAMBERS gave notice that next session he would call attention to the unsatisfactory relations of the Established Church to the great body of the people, and would move that changes were required to bring it more into harmony with the feelings of the laity, and make it a more effective instrument for the evangelisation and improvement of the whole community.

#### SCOTCH EDUCATION BILL.

The Parochial Schools (Scotland) Bill was finally disposed of. After having been recommitted for the purpose of introducing several new amendments, it was read a third time and passed, and sent back to the other House. Mr. BRUCE excused himself from stating the names of the Commissioners, on the ground that there had been no time to take Her Majesty's pleasure; but he announced that the Government contemplated appointing a layman as secretary.

The Steam Boilers Inspection Bill was withdrawn by Mr. SHERIDAN. In committee of the whole House, Mr. SHAW LEFFVRE laid on the table a bill of 800 clauses to Amend and Consolidate the Mercantile Marine Law. There was a good deal of discussion on the whole subject, but the bill of course stands over till next session.

#### CHURCH-RATES (SCOTLAND).

Mr. M'LAREN obtained leave to bring in a bill for the abolition of compulsory Church-rates in Scotland, the bill having been framed on the model of that which had already been applied in the case of England. Subsequently the bill was read a first time.

Lord ELCHO (in a House of ten members) called attention to a memorial recently presented to the Government, signed on behalf of 30,000 miners, praying for a special inquiry into the causes of recent accidents in coal mines, and in reply, Mr. BRUCE did not agree in the necessity of a special inquiry, as the causes of all these accidents in a general way were perfectly well known. He regretted that, owing to the pressure of business, it had been found impossible to legislate this year, but he hoped to take the subject up next session.

The House adjourned at twenty minutes past seven o'clock.

A PERPETUAL-FLOWERING PLANT.—We now and then meet with plants termed perpetual flowerers, but none deserve the name so well as the old *Tetragonia verticillata*, otherwise known as *Tremandra verticillata*, which is one of the most continuous flowering plants we have. It is not so showy as many other things, but the flowers are by no means wanting in beauty, and when well done it forms a fine exhibition plant for the autumn. I treat my specimens in just the same manner as the other hard-wooded greenhouse plants, and I find them do capital well. The only drawback is the possibility of getting tired of it, because, with good management, "from November till October" it is smothered with its pretty blue flowers.—*The Gardener's Magazine*.

#### Postscript.

Wednesday, August 11th, 1869.

#### YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

The House of Lords sat for a short time yesterday, and disposed of a few remaining bills. The Parochial Schools (Scotland) Bill was ordered to be reprinted, on the motion of Lord REDESDALE, who took occasion to remark that Monday night's division had no party character, not a single member of the late Cabinet having taken part in it.

The House of Commons also sat for a short time. The Lords' amendments to the Bishops' Resignation Bill and the Titles to Land Consolidation (Scotland) Act (1868) Amendment Bill were agreed to.

In reply to Mr. MONK, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that no steps would be taken by the Government during the recess, nor indeed could be taken, with regard to the new Courts of Justice.

A question from Mr. KINNAIRD gave the LORD ADVOCATE the opportunity of expressing his regret at the failure of the Parochial Schools (Scotland) Bill, and at the same time of declining any absolute pledge for the next session, though he hoped the bill might be reintroduced with better hopes of success.

Several notices were given for next session, and the House adjourned at five minutes to four o'clock.

What has been known as the Hendon mystery during the past six weeks has now been solved. The young woman who was found insensible on the line of the Midland Railway near Mill-hill has at length recovered so far as to be enabled to state that she accidentally fell out of the carriage in which she was travelling, and that no one assaulted her.

The subject of compulsory vaccination was yesterday brought before the attention of the President and Vice-President of the Privy Council. A deputation from the East of London waited upon the Earl De Grey, to ask him to present a petition to the House of Lords for a repeal of the existing law. Some medical gentlemen were present, and they recited several cases in which death or serious injury had been brought about by vaccination. Earl De Grey, in reply, promised to present the petition, but he could not agree with its prayer. A deputation, with a similar petition to the House of Commons, had an interview on Monday with Mr. AVENON, who expressed himself as agreeing generally with the deputation, but remarked that further evidence would be required before the Government could take action in the matter.

From a Constantinople telegram received in Vienna, it appears that the Porte has abandoned for the present its reported intention of sending a special messenger to the Viceroy of Egypt, and that the ambassadors of France, England, and Russia, are exerting themselves in accordance with the instructions they have received, to appease the dispute that has arisen between the Sultan and his vassal.

In yesterday's sitting of the Austrian Reichsrath, Count BEUST strenuously opposed a proposal to abolish the legations in the smaller German States, and to maintain a *charge d'affaires* at Rome instead of an ambassador. Count BEUST added that the decided reply made by the Austrian Government to the last Papal Allocution had led to a better understanding at Rome. The proposal to reduce the embassy was negatived.

A Hong Kong telegram says "it is generally believed" that an official intimation has been sent to Sir Rutherford ALCOCK that the Duke of Edinburgh cannot be received by the Royal family of China on a footing of equality.

A telegram from Newfoundland announces the total wreck, off Cape Race, of the Hamburg and American Company's steamer Germania, in Trepassey Bay, the passengers and crew being saved. The mails also may be saved. The vessel had 25,000 dollars in specie on freight. On Sunday the steamer Cleopatra, from Montreal for London, was wrecked at the same place. The passengers and crew were all saved. Both vessels were totally lost.

#### MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

The receipts of English wheat were again limited. The demand was by no means active, but a firm feeling was apparent, and Monday's advance was maintained. With foreign wheat the market was fairly supplied. Sales progressed slowly, but full quotations were realised. Barley, of which a moderate quantity was on offer, was firmly held at the full rates of Monday. Malt sold quietly, on former terms. There was a healthy inquiry for oats, and prices were steady. The show of samples was moderate. Beans were firm, at late rates. Peas commanded a fair amount of attention, at previous currencies. Flour was steady, at Monday's enhancement.

#### ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Flour.
English & Scotch	300	—	550	—	—
Irish .....	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign .....	10,530	—	—	11,190	970 aks. 3,200 bbls.

COMPARATIVE QUANTITIES AND PRICES OF GRAIN.  
For the week ended August 7. For the corresponding week last year.

	Qrs.	Av. a. d.	Qrs.	Av. a. d.
Wheat ..	44,124	81 6	Wheat ..	36,900
Barley ..	306	32 4	Barley ..	416
Oats ..	1,804	36 4	Oats ..	1,459

last year.  
87 11  
41 4  
29 9

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## The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1869.

## SUMMARY.

BOTH Houses of Parliament have completed their labours, and are about to receive that formal release which the large majority have already themselves taken. Though Ministers will be able in the prorogation speech which will to-day be read to empty benches, to show a goodly array of useful measures as the fruit of Parliamentary assiduity, they have to bewail one considerable failure. They proposed to carry, by a *coup de main*, the Scotch Education Bill as altered afresh by the Lord Advocate, and passed, not without some reluctance by the Commons. Lord Redesdale defeated the bold attempt. In a Chamber which last week could hardly muster a score of members, ninety-five peers were present on Monday, when the resolute Chairman of Committees moved that their Lordships refuse to consider the amendments of the Lower House. From the Continent, from the Scotch moors, from country seats, from yachts in port, hereditary legislators were summoned by telegraph to support the honour and dignity of their order. They obeyed the mandate, and a majority of twelve put a stop to the Bill on Monday. We cannot regret the vote. The measure as recast by the Lord Advocate had, as the *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks, "neither the merit of reason nor consistency. Though still called the Parochial Schools (Scotland) Bill, the parochial schools were expressly exempted from its operation. Professing to provide for a national system, it would have given a new lease of life to sectarian and class influences fatal to anything like comprehensive action. It was, in short, a measure which satisfied nobody, offended everybody, and effected nothing, and was the natural result of that system of weak compromise which has been the bane and scandal of Scottish legislation for so many years." The Lords virtually destroyed the Scotch Education Bill early in the Session, but next year no such chance will be given them by the Government, which will in future take care that every important legislative measure submitted to the Upper House has first received the sanction of the Commons.

The Government, thanks to the lateness of the Session, have got their Bishops' Resignation Bill safely through both Houses, but not without energetic protest from Mr. Hadfield, Mr. Dickinson, and even Mr. Bouvierie. The beneficial action of the measure is doubtful. Its operation is limited to two years, and there is no compulsory clause. It is said, probably with truth, that the Bishop of Exeter, who objects on "principle" to vacate his see, will not accept the arrangement open to him, and that the sole result of the Bill will be the retirement of the Bishop of Winchester, the translation of Bishop Wilberforce, and the appointment of Dean Stanley to the see of Oxford. Mr. Gladstone has made his first Episcopal appointment. Dr. Moberley, a moderate High Churchman, has been placed over the diocese of Salisbury in succession to the late Dr. Hamilton. Ritualism has nothing to hope and little to fear from the new bishop.

Harvest operations have commenced in various parts of the country, but are retarded by the unsettled state of the weather, which drove up the price of corn three shillings a quarter on Monday. Small harm can as yet

have been done to the crops, some of which have benefited by the showers, but the reports as to the probable yield are less favourable than a fortnight ago, especially from Yorkshire. With fine weather, however, we may hope for a satisfactory harvest. "Where cutting has been proceeded with to any extent," says the *Chamber of Agriculture Journal*, "it is generally allowed that the crop is deficient in quality, and that the yield per acre is decidedly below the average. This, however, will probably be supplied by the greater extent of land under wheat cultivation this year, so that the total available supplies from home sources will be fully equal to the average of years."

The city of Salisbury has vindicated its fidelity to genuine Liberalism by returning Mr. Alfred Seymour, a thorough Gladstonite, in place of the retiring member, and rejecting both the Conservative candidate and Mr. Marsh, who still calls himself a Palmerstonian. A more important contest will shortly be fought in an Irish constituency. In the county of Antrim, represented by nominees of the Tory landlords since 1837, a vacancy has been created, and Sir Shafto Adair has come forward as the Liberal candidate. The Conservatives, who would fain have had a Hamilton, are obliged to fight with a Captain Seymour. His opponent is popular and outspoken. Sir Shafto does not hesitate to stake his election on the land question, and on the right of security for property "which a man makes virtually by his toil." Though he is avowedly the tenant-right candidate, many of the Tory landowners, such as Lord A. Hill-Trevor and Lord O'Neill, have accorded full freedom to the occupiers of their estates to vote as they please. If the Liberal is returned, Mr. Gladstone's hands will be greatly strengthened in dealing with the Irish land question next Session.

There is as great a dearth this week of foreign as of domestic news. While the French Senate is leisurely considering the Senatus-Consultum, the Madrid Government are believed to be seriously negotiating for the surrender of Cuba for the consideration of twenty millions sterling. Baron Beust has been making plentiful speeches, first to Hungarian and then to Austrian representatives, the nett result of which is that he has been exhibiting a very vicious and bitter spirit towards Prussia, more after the fashion of a Saxon Minister than an Austrian Premier. The Sultan, vexed at the Egyptian Viceroy's activity in the Courts of Europe, and his quasi-assumption of Royal authority, has been threatening to send him a menacing letter and withdraw the firman of 1841, by which the Viceregal power was made hereditary; but the Great Powers have interposed to smooth down his irritation.

## THE SESSION.

TO-DAY one of the most memorable Sessions of the Imperial Parliament comes to an end. There have been some shortcomings on the part both of Government and the Legislature, and there has been a prodigal waste of Parliamentary energy, owing to the unwise rules and practice of the two Houses. But looked at as a whole, the Session has been unusually productive. The engagements of the Queen's Speech have been remarkably fulfilled, and many wise measures, more important as initial reforms than for their immediate practical effects, have been added to the Statute-book. But a Session in which a Bill has been carried for severing completely the relations of Church and State in Ireland, and establishing religious equality in that country, must ever be regarded with paramount interest. That pacific revolution would atone for many failures, but it stands at the head of many beneficent enactments, which are the proud memorial of the first Session of the second Reformed Parliament.

The fortunes of the Irish Church Bill are too fresh in public recollection to require lengthened notice. It was the combined work of the old and the new Parliament. The Suspensory Bill of 1868, and the discussions and conflicts arising out of it, led the way to actual legislation, and the general election of the autumn ripened public opinion, ratified the policy of the Liberal party, and placed their leader in power. When Parliament met in February last, the disestablishment of the Irish Church had already been decreed by the country. The difficulty remained—no slight one under such novel circumstances—how most effectively and judiciously to embody the national will. All misgivings were set at rest when Mr. Gladstone, on the 1st of March, in a clear, luminous, and dignified speech, gave a full outline of the Government measure, which was at once accepted as a complete and equitable settlement of the great controversy. An overwhelming majority in the House of Commons,

pledged to support the Prime Minister, had ensured success beforehand, but the Bill itself was the perfection of statesmanlike workmanship and sagacity. The second reading, after four nights of unreal debate, was carried by a majority of 118; its elaborate clauses were so wisely constructed that Mr. Disraeli, after some formal opposition, abandoned the field; and the Bill came out of Committee in substantially the same form as it had entered. The third reading was challenged not by the Conservative leader, but by an obscure new member, and some two short months after its introduction the Irish Church Bill was sent to the Upper House by a majority of 114. How it fared at the hands of the hereditary Chamber—how Lord Salisbury, wisely interpreting the decision of the country, persuaded their lordships to accept the second reading by a substantial majority of thirty-three—how the Bill was changed in Committee into a measure for disestablishing and re-endowing the condemned Church—how the Commons summarily rejected the Lords' amendments—and how the defiance of the Peers was exchanged for wise submission—all this is fresh in public recollection. Amid conciliatory and complimentary speeches in both Houses, the so-called compromise privately arranged by Earl Granville and Lord Cairns was ratified, and on the 26th of July the Irish Church Bill received the assent of the Crown.

The Royal Speech, besides the proposal which "would make the largest demands on the wisdom of Parliament," had suggested a number of useful reforms, and the promise has been faithfully carried into effect. Mr. Forster's great measure to utilise the educational endowments of the country for the benefit of the middle classes encountered little opposition in either House, and has laid the foundation for a comprehensive scheme of national education in the next Session of Parliament. The Scotch Education Bill, unwisely entrusted to the Upper House early in the year, was emasculated in Committee; and almost the last act of that obstructive assembly has been the rejection of the measure as recast by the Lord Advocate. After many years of abortive efforts, a scheme for simplifying and reforming the law of Bankruptcy has become law. Mr. Bruce's Bill for bringing habitual criminals under the more effective control of the Executive passed through both Houses; Mr. Goschen has carried measures for settling the compound householders' grievance, and promoting the economical administration of the Poor Laws in the metropolis; and by the Bill of the Marquis of Hartington, the electric telegraphs of the United Kingdom have been transferred to the Government.

The Cabinet of Mr. Gladstone has tested its strength and vindicated the sincerity of its professions by carrying out a number of administrative reforms, and effecting a retrenchment of expenditure in the army and navy to the extent of two millions. These savings, aided by his own inventiveness, enabled the Chancellor of the Exchequer to produce a budget, which reduced taxation to the extent of three or four millions, without a visible surplus to operate with. The economical zeal of the Government has still ample scope for further activity, and promises greater results next year. Mr. Baxter, with the sanction of his chief, Mr. Childers, has done much to put down abuses in the Admiralty Department: the work of army reorganisation and retrenchment, though begun, needs to be more vigorously prosecuted; and next year the Foreign Office will be overhauled. Parliament has itself been paving the way for future legislative reforms. One Select Committee has devised a simple and effective plan for the registration of voters; another has accumulated a body of evidence which will ripen opinion in favour of secret voting as the best protection in the exercise of the franchise, and lead to such changes of machinery as will diminish the cost, promote the purity, and reduce the excitement of parliamentary and municipal elections. The ballot was not carried this year, but the Marquis of Hartington's Committee has prepared for its enactment in a future Session.

Our limits forbid anything like a review of the less important incidents of the Session. The Peers have contemptuously refused to abolish University tests, but the large majority in the Commons favourable to the throwing open of our seats of learning may console the Solicitor-General for his temporary and unexpected failure this year. The rejection of Earl Russell's Life Peerages Bill puts an end to "childish tinkering" of the Upper House, but does not diminish the necessity of a reform of that Chamber. Trade-unions, pending more complete legislation, have received that protection to their funds from fraud which was just, urgent, and necessary. The feeling of the House of Commons has been tested in relation to the

pecuniary interests of married women, the deceased wife's sister question, the law of intestacy, the opening of Dublin University, and the restriction of the liquor traffic, and has been found to be favourable to progressive legislation on all these questions. The first Session of the new Parliament has not only produced actual results, but has opened up a vista of salutary reforms to be hereafter recorded in the Statute-book of the realm.

No Administration has of late years had at its back so resolute a majority as that over which Mr. Gladstone presides; no House of Commons has, since the Reform Bill era, so faithfully reflected national opinion. The representatives of the people have worked hard during the Session, and the Liberal majority have exhibited a marvellous discipline and a creditable reticence. We do not believe that their coherence, fidelity to principle, and loyalty to their leaders, have been dissolved by the passing of the great measure of the Session. On the contrary, the moral influence of Mr. Gladstone and his Liberal followers,—may we not say of the House as a whole?—has increased rather than diminished. It was never more evident that the Commons are the ruling power in the State, nor that harmony between the two Houses can alone be preserved by the acceptance of a subordinate position on the part of the Peers, to whom, as constituted at present, it would be unsafe to allow the initiative. But both branches of the Legislature have expended a vast amount of useless energy which, if the mode of conducting public business were reformed, might have been economised. It is proposed to simplify the procedure in respect to private Bills, and some new arrangement as to the introduction of public Bills, and to prevent the severe pressure at the close of the Session, is urgently required if Parliamentary measures which do not get beyond a certain stage in a single Session are ever to become law, if legislation is not to degenerate into a farce, and if members of Parliament are not to be mere drudges at Westminster, and continued to be worked like galley slaves.

#### THE MARRIAGE LAWS.

THE admirable speech of Sir Roundell Palmer on Friday night has directed renewed attention to a subject in which every member of the community is equally interested. Most persons who are capable of thinking, and especially of feeling, concerning it, either want or expect to be married, are married, or have been married. In a certain happy state of existence which the majority of adult people pass through at one time or other of their lives, it does not much matter how the ceremony is to be, or has been, performed, so long as it has been performed at all. Indeed there are some who would rather do as they do in Servia and elsewhere, and take their partners upon trial for a short time, rather than be without them altogether. But the nature of the marriage ceremony is a fair index to the moral, and especially the ecclesiastical, character of a people. When you are told that the South Australian savage secures a wife by the simple process of knocking her down with a club and then carrying her off, you need no other information to assure you that a South Australian savage is rather more degraded than any brute. If you read through nothing more of the Roman Catholic service than its marriage ceremony, you may surely conclude that that Church is one which believes in the efficacy of "sacraments." The Episcopalian marriage service is that of a Church which attaches importance to ritual and ceremony. See how marriage is ordinarily effected amongst English Dissenters, and while you are impressed with the fact that the new relationship which is being formed is considered to be of the gravest and most solemn character, you need no further assurance that the Dissenters are wont to be, on the whole, men who care but little for rites. Amongst the Scotch Presbyterians, and amongst most Americans, you receive substantially the same impression, with the further distinct knowledge that the two latter classes have acquired a greater degree of practical liberty than has been acquired by other people. In England, again, you may obtain another clue to the national character from the fact that money, and money only, will purchase increased facilities for marriage. It will not only shorten time, but it will purchase virtual secrecy. It is also possible to know that there is a dominant and privileged sect in the three kingdoms. You find that the clergy of one sect in England have rights which the clergy of no other sect enjoy, while, in Ireland, what is lawful in the Episcopalian minister is criminal in the Roman Catholic priest.

Now, without interfering with the distinctive

ceremonies of each sect, Sir Roundell Palmer proposes that, in regard to the State, all persons should be placed in a position of entire religious equality. Take, as an illustration, two cases in which there is not religious equality. No Nonconformist minister can perform the ceremony of marriage unless in the presence of an officer of the State, that is, the civil registrar. In fact, the Nonconformist minister does not perform the ceremony at all. He may give an address, he may ask some questions, and he may receive answers, but neither address, question, nor answer has the smallest legal force. If he were to say nothing it would be all the same, and it would be all the same if there were no minister present. In the case of the marriage of Dissenters the provisions of the law are complied with if the building in which the ceremony is performed is licensed for the purpose, and if the civil registrar is present officially to register the fact that two persons appeared before him expressing their wish to be married, and that they were therefore married, the necessary certificate being filled up accordingly.

Now, we see nothing in the fact that a Nonconformist minister, as such, is not treated as an officer of the State, of which there is the smallest reason to complain, but quite the contrary. He has no proper claim or right to any legal privileges which do not belong to a so-called layman, or to do any legal act which a layman may not claim to do. The distinction which a certain section of society has made between men who are called priests and men who are called laymen is not recognised amongst Nonconformists, and it would probably create grave distrust and suspicion if the State were to make such a distinction. The only ground for such an action would consist in the fact that a Nonconformist minister has a recognised public office, although he does not belong to a recognised public order. But the question necessarily arises, Is it the man who performs the ceremony who makes it valid, or is it the form itself which constitutes its validity? We apprehend that it is mainly the latter, and that, given sufficient security and publicity, it might be competent for any person to conduct the Marriage Service in any place and at any time. We believe that if the instincts of most women were consulted they would prefer a marriage under their parents' roof to marriage in any public building. Most marriages in Scotland and America are celebrated in this manner, and we have yet to learn that such marriages have been found to be less binding than those that have been celebrated after the needless, and, as it turns out, mock formality of banns and notices. But whatever may be done in the way of reform in this direction, of this we are sure, that it is contrary to the instincts of Nonconformity for its ministers to be endowed with special State privileges. We were glad to notice some time since that a principal organ of the Wesleyan Methodists took this view, and we are sure that the more the subject is considered the greater will be the agreement upon this point.

But what can be done? Religious equality has to be secured: is it to be effected by "levelling up" or by "levelling down"? Levelling up upon this question means the investiture of Nonconformist ministers with privileges similar to those that are enjoyed by the clergy of the Church. Levelling down would mean that the religious service should in no case have any legal effect. The civil officer should everywhere be present to make a marriage binding in law; if the sanction of a religious ceremony be further required the persons wishing to be married should be at liberty to have those sanctions in any place or way for which they may choose to make their own private arrangements. The tendency of public opinion upon this question is in the same direction as is its tendency upon the education question, and it is to free the mind of the people from merely superstitious ecclesiastical influences.

With regard to the other points of Sir Roundell Palmer's speech, it will, we imagine, be conceded that it is desirable that the present law of marriage between Protestants and Roman Catholics in Ireland should be altered, and that the forms now in use should be, to some extent, assimilated. The Home Secretary promises a broad and liberal measure upon the subject, and we have no doubt that that promise will be fulfilled. Security, however, should be taken by the free expression of public opinion, that the reform shall take the right direction.

#### NORTH AND SOUTH AGAIN AT ISSUE.

THE planters of the Southern States have discovered a new method of regaining the supremacy of King Cotton. The emancipated negro does not suit their purpose. He is too independent, often loth to work, and thinks

more of schooling, squatting, and other new-fangled Northern plans, than of the interests of his employers, and the importance of growing large crops. European immigrants have, indeed, begun to go South. But the great proprietors abhor free labour, and white intruders who only aim to become freeholders of the soil. An enterprising Dutchman, one Koopmanschaap, has lately been among the Southern planters, and has dazzled them with the prospect of an unlimited supply of cheap labour drawn from the teeming population of China, which, it is believed, would restore their former prosperity, and make them once again "monarchs of all they survey." The vision of enormous crops of cotton, sugar, and rice grown by the agency of quiet and industrious coolies, who can live on next to nothing, and as the Hon. J. W. Crapp frankly says, "can be to some extent controlled and managed as of old," has captivated the Southern mind. Mr. Koopmanschaap has become the hero of the Gulf States. A "Chinese Southern Immigration Company" has been formed with ample capital, and the Dutch speculator promises to go to China in the autumn and arrange to send over, by way of a beginning, a hundred thousand Chinese labourers to the Southern plantations and has already taken orders for half that number. The scheme has been cordially ratified by a convention of proprietors held at Memphis, and the Southern journals are indulging in anticipations of revived prosperity to be realised when the yellow-skinned race crowd over the Pacific Ocean to New Orleans.

Their rejoicings are a little premature. Chinese labourers are by no means unknown in the Empire Republic. Mr. Koopmanschaap boasts that he has introduced no less than thirty thousand into the "Golden State," and double that number are located there, working the mines, thronging the factories, and constructing the railroads. Of their value as workmen there is no doubt. The Chinese are described as a peaceful, industrious, frugal, and law-abiding people. But they are not popular in the State. They "underbid the white labourers, and set up their idols in a Christian land." The jealous Californians have risen against the Celestial intruders. A heavy import tax having failed to exclude them, they are beaten and stoned in the streets of San Francisco, and the democracy of the State have resolved that they shall be excluded at all hazards. In vain do the capitalists of California plead the rights of free labour and the paralysis of industry in the State, owing to the paucity of hands. The white population detest the Chinese settlers, and the exclusion of the Asiatics has become a foremost article in the creed of the Democratic party in California, who call on "the white people of the country to administer and control their government without the aid of either negroes or Chinese."

The scheme of bringing coolies by wholesale into the heart of the Gulf States is a far more serious matter than their temporary employment in a seaboard State. The Chinese immigrants for the most part go to California without their wives, amass a small competency, and return to their native land to enjoy it. The emigration of Chinese females being forbidden by law and custom, the Southern Immigration Society will be unable to transport whole families from the shores of the Celestial Empire. What would be the disastrous results of importing annually a hundred thousand of these Asiatic male Pagans, the scum of the great Chinese cities, brutal and depraved in their habits, into the heart of the Southern States, may be easily imagined. As they would be bound by contract not to break their engagements with one employer if offered higher wages by another, they would be to all intents and purposes bond slaves—and slaves under the most degrading conditions. One Southern journal is candid enough to admit that the plan, if fully carried out, would tend to pauperise and barbarise the free negroes, as well as degrade the whites, for the benefit of the planting aristocracy; and the Northern newspapers naturally denounce a scheme which would frustrate the work of emancipation, and introduce new and perplexing elements into the social and political relations of the American community already sufficiently troubled by conflicting races.

The cry for cheap labour in the Southern plantations finds no echo in the North except among capitalists and speculators. In harmony with public opinion the Government have commenced action, with the view of frustrating this notable expedient for enriching the aristocracy of the Gulf States at the expense of the rest of the population. It seems that by the new treaty which now awaits the sanction of the Emperor of China, it will be a penal offence to take his subjects out of the country "without their first voluntary consent;" and in response to an application for instructions on the subject,

the collector of customs at New Orleans is required to use all vigilance in the suppression of this, as the Secretary of the Treasury plainly calls it, "new modification of the slave trade." It is evident that these directions will be fatal to the enterprise of the "Chinese Southern Emigration Company."

It is sad to see the Southern planters, untaught by experience, hankering after a system of labour which can never be revived. The true way of restoring Southern prosperity is, as the *New York Post* forcibly puts it, "an old way, a way, which has developed a dozen States, all less favoured by nature than any Southern State, a way which has made the North-West great, powerful, wealthy, energetic, intelligent; which has filled a large region with an intelligent, thrifty people: which has built up commonwealths, while men in Southern States were holding Conventions and talking, which has made the West the wonder of the world. This old way of development is by free labour. Freedmen will go at their own expense where slaves must be carried at the expense of others. Freedmen will build schools, churches, towns, and quadruple the value of lands, where coolie slaves will only make a costly wilderness. Free labour brings civilisation, with all its peaceful arts, its varied industries, its intelligence, all which combine to make free government possible. Coolie labour, which is slave labour, will bring only more barbarism, more violence, more disorganisation, vice, and lawlessness, and will drive off, as surely as the old slave labour did, the free labourers, the enterprising, active, intelligent, industrious population, on which every State must depend for its *slavery and true prosperity.*"

#### EXCURSIONS AND EXCURSIONISTS.

If Napoleon had been alive at the present day, instead of contemptuously designating us a nation of shop-keepers, he would rather have termed us an excursion-loving people; for no sooner do the sultry days of July and August begin to make their appearance, than a general exodus of those possessing leisure and money takes place from the densely crowded cities and towns in the direction of the sea-side, or quiet rural scenes, or towards the various countries of the continent, any where, in fact, so that the noise, toll, and routine of every-day industrial life be left behind some-how or other. Once we were reproached with our insular and narrow-minded character, but this is a stigma no longer deserved. Thanks to the facilities afforded by such men as Mr. Thomas Cook, the well-known excursion manager, cheap and easy travelling has become no impossibility to the multitude. If the millionaire has his expensive continental tour, the small tradesman and the book-keeper have their cheap home excursions. But these would have been impracticable without the aid of railways. In the days of carriers' waggons and stage-coaches we were really a stay-at-home nation, but the introduction of railways has effected a complete revolution in this respect; it has converted us into a go-abroad people. We are continually on the move. Even in the United States, where the national restlessness has become developed into a regular system, the desire for change of scene, for passing into new spheres of life and manners, is hardly more marked than in the old country. We may be said to spend a considerable portion of our existence in railway-carriages. The twenty millions of passengers who, during the first six months of the present year, used the Underground Railway which cuts through the very heart of London, fairly represent the new national characteristic. We are continually travelling about—the poor man availing himself of the cheap day excursion trains, and his wealthier brother using the fortnightly or monthly excursion tickets. No place is safe from the visit of the excursionist. Wordsworth lamented the incursions of pleasure-seekers into the lake district, but in his time they were to be counted only in scores, now they are numbered by thousands. From the smoky regions of the manufacturing counties ceaselessly come the merry troops of pale-faced toilers, to enjoy for a few brief hours the pure mountain air, to roam amid scenes rich in picturesque features, and to visit localities associated with the countless charms of poetry. Nor is Windermere any the worse for such visits, although it is certain that the visitors are much the better, both in mind and body, for their trips. Indeed, it is impossible to over-estimate the value of the excursion system as an element of national health and refinement, to say nothing of its physical benefits, it is everywhere breaking down old prejudices, removing ancient superstitions, and teaching people to become better acquainted with each other, not merely at home, but on the continent also. Yet, like the railway system itself, the taste

for excursions has sprung from very small beginnings. There are many who can still remember the first excursion trains, and the extremely modest scale on which they were organised. Mr. Thomas Cook, who now announces cheap tours to Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Egypt, Palestine, and even America, began with a trip from Leicester to Loughboro', a distance of only a few miles. Yet even now, the whole tourist and excursion system is but in its infancy. What its future will be we are not bold enough to attempt a prediction.

One important feature of the national predilection for travelling about, is the large and annually increasing number of persons visiting the Continent. The French typical caricature of the Englishman is a tall, gaunt-looking individual, with Dundreary whiskers, travelling suit, Scotch cap, umbrella, railway wrapper, and a copy of Murray. The Italians possess a similar caricature, as do the Germans. This is by no means an unflattering compliment. It is an involuntary acknowledgment of the spirit of investigation, the ceaseless thirst for knowledge, which animates our tourists. They are not the body of snobbish, ill-mannered individuals certain newspapers would have us believe. There may be some amongst them whose notions of courtesy and politeness are by no means deserving of emulation, but the majority are an intelligent, well-informed, and sensible class. When the Queen was at Lucerne last year, instead of that city being crowded with English visitors, as stated by one or two ill-informed persons, the hotels were considerably less full than is usually the case at that season of the year. It is the same with regard to the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Germany. Wildbad is certainly crowded, as it always is in autumn, but not because the Royal couple have chosen to make a stay in that place. Whether the royal pair were present or not, Wildbad could scarcely have been less thronged. Our newspaper critics do not seem to understand the tourist. They describe him as he is supposed to be, not as he really is. Generally he is a very quiet, observant individual, anxious to learn everything relating to the places visited by him. It would be interesting to trace the influence of the increasing number of Continental tourists upon the sale of topographical, historical, and other works relating to the countries visited. The cheapness and facility with which France can be visited by Englishmen has done much to dispel the ancient antipathies which so largely assisted the efforts of evil-minded diplomats to sow the seeds of war between the two countries. In this constant personal intercourse between the two great nations, in their increasing knowledge of, and respect for, each other, we have a link in that mighty bond of brotherhood of which the Learned Blacksmith so often dreamed, and which will yet become a grand and glorious reality.

Yet there are many who profess to see in this vast influx of visitors to the continent something vulgar, something horribly ungentle. They wonder why Mr. Stokes, the buttermilk, or Mr. Driver, the counting-house clerk, should be allowed to find their way to the Rhine district, or to feast their eyes with the wonders of Swiss scenery. But this is merely a relic of the old prejudice which would confine the enjoyments of life to the few. In proportion as the nations of Europe become better acquainted with each other, so they learn to appreciate each other's good qualities, and the less likely will they be to quarrel on petty grounds. The old caricatures of Frenchmen, in which English artists delighted to indulge, have disappeared from our shop windows. And why? Because their excursionist and tourist experiences have taught the English how unjustifiable and mischievous were such productions of the pencil. As with the Frenchman, so with the Scotchman and the Irishman. With increased knowledge has come increased respect. Nor is this all. Newspaper editors are fully aware of the intense interest with which foreign affairs are now discussed by Englishmen, compared with the apathy existing a few years since. The enlarged intercourse between the English and their continental brethren lies at the root of this. As they understand each other better the greater is their interest in each other's affairs. Regarded in this light, the increasing number of continental tourists becomes a fact of national importance, far greater than can be easily imagined. By providing the public with cheap excursion tickets to the continent Mr. Cook may be assisting in filling his pockets, but he is also doing something more, he is developing more cordial relations between the peoples of Europe. Many a man has had a statue erected to his memory for services of a far less useful character, but we suppose the Fleet-street tourist-general would not much care for this kind of reward. It would be reducing him to the level of the soldier who had

assisted in bringing desolation and misery to the homes of thousands, rather than elevating him to the rank of one who gloried in helping the people to acquire recreation, health, and knowledge. It is impossible for such large numbers of people to be continually travelling about, without at least learning something with which they were previously unacquainted, and as the progress of enlightenment proceeds, the errors of natural ignorance must tend to be eradicated, and with this, England must acquire a higher position among the nations than ever she has won by the force of arms.

#### Foreign and Colonial.

##### FRANCE.

The Emperor and Empress are to leave for the Camp of Chalons on the 12th, where their Majesties will remain till the 21st inst. The Empress will then start on a three months' journey to the East.

The committee appointed to examine the *Senatus-Consultum* is composed of M.M. Devienne, Delangle, Bondet, de Maupas, Viscount de La Guerinière, Bouchard, Lacaze, Behic, de Casabianca, and Suin. M. Rouher has been appointed president, and M. Quentin Banchart secretary, of the committee. The first article was agreed to on Saturday.

The great majority of Paris journals have now given their opinion on the *Senatus-Consultum*, and that opinion is, on the whole, favourable. It is true that some journals of the extreme systematic Opposition view these concessions in the worst light, and undervalue their importance as much as they can; but they form only a small portion of the press, and cannot weigh much against the rest. Those Democratic journals which are most entitled to respect do not hesitate to express their satisfaction, and represent these changes as a very important progress. The *Temps*, for instance, a decidedly Democratic, but not bigoted print, declares that they are considerable; that the promises of the Imperial Messages are fulfilled, and in one important point actually exceeded. On one principal point, the responsibility of Ministers, the wording of the *Senatus-Consultum* leaves, indeed, something to be desired; but this may be advantageously settled by the Senate. On the other points the *Senatus-Consultum* and its preamble are satisfactory, save that they do not expressly mention the right of address. This privilege is certainly comprised in the right of initiation conceded to the Chamber; but it is an omission in the way of form, and the Senate would do well to supply it. The *Opinion Nationale*, strong Oppositionist, considers that there is one considerable fact which cannot be put in too strong a light—namely, that the Constitution is modified; that, for the first time during the last twenty-four years, it has been modified by pacific reform, and not by a revolution; and this is more important than all the changes contained in it. It proves that the constitution is really capable of being improved, if not of being made perfect; and that in future nothing more will be required than for public opinion to manifest itself unequivocally, without shock or violence, and the calm but firm pressure of the national will.

Two important amendments to the *Senatus-Consultum* have been announced—the one by M. de Sartiges, which proposes "to re-establish the right of address in both Chambers in reply to the Speech from the Throne at the opening of each Session"; the other amendment, proposed by M. Brenier, aims at enacting that "the choice of the President elect of the Chamber of Deputies shall be submitted to the approbation of the Emperor, and that the oath shall be taken at the hands of the Sovereign."

It is reported that M. Ledru Rollin has, in obedience to the wishes of his friends, consented to return to France, and stand his trial for participation in the Orsini plot, which resulted in the attempt of February, 1857, to blow up the Emperor and Empress as they were entering the Opera House. M. Ledru Rollin's object in returning to his native country is to present himself as a candidate for the circumscription of Paris which returned M. Bancel.

The Minister of Justice in France has addressed a circular to the French prelates, in which he informs them that on the 15th instant a century will have elapsed since the birth of the founder of the Napoleonic dynasty. This circumstance, he says, will add to the patriotic character of the fête annually celebrated on that day, and the glorious recollections of the First Emperor will blend with the sentiments of profound gratitude towards the heir of his name, his traditions, and his devotion to the interests of the country. The prelates are therefore requested to call upon the faithful to unite in offering up prayers for the Emperor, the Empress, and the Imperial Prince. Similar circulars have been sent to the head of the other Churches.

Marshal Niel is seriously ill, and his life is despaired of.

##### SPAIN.

In consequence of a fresh Carlist conspiracy being discovered in Madrid, numerous persons have been arrested, among whom are seventeen gendarmes. At Burgos thirty persons and several canons of the Church have also been taken into custody. Balen-zacqui, the leader of the Carlist band in Leon, has been shot by order of the sergeant who had arrested him. A band of Carlists has appeared in Catalonia,

but has been dispersed by the Government troops, nine of the insurgents being killed in the encounter. After the execution of the two Carlists at Ciudad Real, the band to which they belonged petitioned the Government for an amnesty. The Carlist bands are said to be successively dispersing throughout the country. According to the *Paris Patrie*, Don Carlos is in the mountains of Navarre. He hopes, it says, to place himself soon at the head of a large body of men, which will enable him to address a proclamation to the people, and to commence a serious campaign.

In consequence of the participation of the clergy in the attempted rising, and the fact that not one single bishop or archbishop has as yet lifted up a protesting voice or addressed any pastoral letter to his flock enjoining submission and obedience to the powers that be, Señor Zorilla, the Minister of Justice, has issued a decree ordering the bishops to publish immediately circulars recommending the priests to obey the laws, and withdrawing the power to preach and hear confessions from those who are hostile to the present régime.

That negotiations are going on for the purchase of Cuba by the United States is at last admitted. Here is the telegram:—"Mr. Forbes, of Boston, who, it is reported, has been instructed by the United States' Government to propose to purchase the island of Cuba, has had interviews with General Prim and Marshal Serrano, having been presented to them by the American Minister. His proposals have not been accepted at present, but the negotiations continue. The terms are said to be that Spain should recognise the independence of Cuba, and receive from the new Government 100 millions of dollars (20,000,000.) in bonds to be secured on the revenues of the island, and guaranteed by the United States."

The *Impartial* announces that several tax-collectors have recently been assassinated, and that the taxes only come in slowly, causing considerable embarrassment to the Treasury.

#### AUSTRIA.

The Budget Committee of the Reichsrath delegation discussed on Wednesday the estimates of the Ministry of War. The proposed expenditure for the construction of two ships-of-war for the Danube was struck out, as were also the estimates for some guns for fortifications and other war material. During the debate Count Beust said it was hazardous to promise the maintenance of peace for any considerable length of time, but he was of opinion that if no war broke out for the next four years the preservation of peace in Europe for a long period might be looked upon as certain.

At the sitting of the Austrian Delegation on Monday, there was a long discussion on the estimates of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The debate was really on the foreign policy of the Government, and appears to have been favourable, on the whole, to the course taken by Count Beust. There was a desire expressed for the restoration of friendly relations with Prussia, if this could be attained without compromising Austria; but it was evidently felt that it was a most difficult and delicate matter, and the attitude of Count Beust was generally approved of, both with reference to Prussia and Rome. Count Beust defended his policy and the publication of the despatches in the Red Book, which, he believed, were calculated to remove misapprehension. He denied that he had meddled with German affairs, or exercised any kind of pressure for the formation of a South German Confederacy. No alliance, he said, existed between Austria and other European powers. At the same time Austria had in France a good friend. The true policy of Austria was one of alliance, not abroad, but at home. At the sitting of the Hungarian Delegation on Monday, the budget of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was agreed to, the estimates for the consulates in China and Japan being struck out.

The wife of Prince Karageorgewich having petitioned the King of Hungary to grant a pardon to her husband, his Majesty, acting under the advice of the Hungarian Ministry, has declined to grant this act of grace, and has ordered the case to be dealt with by the ordinary tribunals of the country.

#### TURKEY AND EGYPT.

According to the *Levant Herald*, something like an ultimatum has been sent by the Porte to the Viceroy of Egypt, who is threatened with the withdrawal of the firman of 1841, by which the Viceregal power was made hereditary, if he does not give the explanations which are required of him.

#### AMERICA.

A cable despatch from America, dated Wednesday, says:—"A seizure of Spanish gunboats at New York was made yesterday by Government orders. The allegation upon which the order is founded is that a violation of the neutrality laws was intended, the boats being armed to act against Peru. Eight gunboats were seized, and are now in custody in New York Harbour. Seven others which had been built here got away to Long Island, but officers have gone there to seize them. Officers have also been sent to Mystic, Connecticut, where there are fifteen more gunboats, and a seizure will probably be made in order to preserve strict impartiality in Cuban affairs. It is believed that the Government has instructed its Minister to Spain to negotiate for the independence of Cuba, Spain being paid an indemnity in Cuban bonds, indorsed by the United States, and an armistice to be at once proclaimed, but nothing official has yet transpired. The remaining Spanish gunboats at New York have been seized, also all those at Mystic, thirty in number altogether. Many are in-

complete, and all are of small dimensions—105 feet long and 170 tons burden—carrying one gun each.

In consequence of representations made by Mr. Roberts, the Spanish Minister, the United States' authorities have permitted the building of the Spanish gunboats to be continued, merely prohibiting their departure to attack Peru.

Dewitt C. Senler, Conservative, has been elected Governor of Tennessee by a majority of 25,000 votes, and the elections have been carried by 50,000 majority. There is now a Conservative majority in the Legislature. The return of Mr. Andrew Johnson to the Senate is considered certain.

The Democrats carried the Kentucky elections by an overwhelming majority, electing the State Treasurer and nearly all the members of the Legislature. The Alabama elections resulted in three Republicans and three Democrats being elected to Congress. The elections in this State were not completed without a riot between Radical negroes and whites belonging to the Democratic party. Five negroes were killed, and large numbers on both sides wounded.

Meetings in several Fenian circles have been held recently, giving rise to rumours of another invasion of Canada being organised, thereby creating some excitement in the towns on the St. Lawrence.

General Rosecrans has declined the Democratic nomination as Governor of Ohio, on the grounds that his business engagements and his duties to his family preclude his accepting the appointment. Nearly complete returns show a Conservative majority in Tennessee of 65,000.

The weather on the 7th was generally favourable for observation of the solar eclipse. Many successful observations were made by delegations of various colleges and scientific societies. Great darkness prevailed, and in some parts of the west there was a total eclipse. The event created much alarm among the negroes and ignorant persons. Reports of the crops in Western Canada are favourable beyond precedent.

Mr. Seward arrived at Victoria, Vancouver's Island, on the 20th ult., and met with an enthusiastic reception. He was escorted to the St. George Hotel, where the principal citizens, headed by the Mayor, called on him and presented him with an address of welcome. Mr. Seward visited the acting governor, and was received, it is stated, in a becoming manner. He was serenaded in the evening, and returned his thanks in a speech, closing with an expression of friendship for Great Britain. After visiting the ports in Puget Sound he will proceed to Alaska, and will return to San Francisco in about three weeks.

It is reported that 50,000 coolie labourers have been actually contracted for by planters in Mississippi, Alabama, and Louisiana.

#### NEW ZEALAND.

New Zealand advises report that Prince Alfred sailed from Auckland on the 1st of June without having an interview with the Maori King. The latter thereupon refused to see the Governor. An extensive fire has occurred at Greymouth, by which the principal business block in the town has been destroyed, including the banks. The loss is estimated at over 40,000L A severe earthquake was experienced in Christchurch on the 5th and four following days. Nearly all the brick and stone buildings were shaken, and numerous chimneys were thrown down. No lives were lost. Advices from Wellington state that the rebel Hauhaus had surprised Colonel St. John's troop at Opepe, killing four officers and a number of privates. Tekooti's body had been found on the beach at Poverty Bay.

#### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Nearly 240,000 emigrants landed in the ports of the United States during the first half of this year.

The Bermuda Floating Dock reached that island on the 28th of July in tow of several men-of-war.

Many New York churches are now closed for the summer.

Advices from Mexico state that 10,000 Indians in the Chiapas State have revolted against the Government of Juarez.

**DUEL BETWEEN JOURNALISTS.**—On Thursday a duel took place between M. Paul de Cassagnac and M. Gustave Flourens, of the *Figaro*. The latter was wounded three times; the last wound he received being a very serious one.

**THE SAMOA ISLANDS.**—Advices from the Samoa Islands state that a fierce war had broken out amongst the tribes over the selection of a king. The first engagement lasted two days, and seventy men were killed. The British Consul's flag was torn down, but no Europeans had been molested.

**AFFAIRS IN JAPAN.**—The *Post* says it has reason to believe that affairs in Japan are so unsettled, and that such hostility continues to be shown to foreigners, that the men-of-war in China have been ordered to Yokohama, and the regiment which was on the point of leaving has been ordered to remain.

**ANOTHER GREAT SHIP CANAL.**—The *North German Correspondent* says that the preliminary surveys for a canal through Schleswig-Holstein, uniting the North Sea with the Baltic, are now completed. It had been proposed that the work should be carried out by private enterprise, but for naval and military reasons the Prussian Government has determined, it is said, to undertake it. The estimated expense is thirty million thalers.

**SOUTH AFRICA.**—By advices from the Cape we learn that the Colonial Legislature assembled on the 23rd June. The Governor's speech showed a deficiency in the revenue of 51,000L, and it was proposed to lay an income-tax of 3d. in the pound to meet the deficit. The Imperial troops, with the exception of one regiment to guard Simon's Bay, are to

be withdrawn, unless paid for by the colony. More diamonds had been discovered, one of which is said to be worth 80,000L There had been no further trouble with the Korannas.

**A FENIAN DISAPPOINTMENT.**—The New York Fenians under "O'Mahony," just as they were clutching the 20,000 dols. gold obtained from A. Belmont and Co., met a new obstacle. One William H. Bailey, described as a "holder of several Fenian bonds," applied to the Superior Court and procured an injunction restraining the receiver and A. Belmont and Co. from paying over the Fenian funds to "O'Mahony" until after the bonds have been redeemed. The Fenians are not to be allowed to repudiate their debt.—*Letter from Philadelphia*.

**MOONLIGHT FEES IN POMPEII.**—A party of the Neapolitan aristocracy had a moonlight *fête* in this City of the Dead about a fortnight since; supper was served in the Forum, and *tableaux vivants* were represented in the Temple of Jupiter after the substantialis were disposed of. That which was most applauded represented a scene from Lord Lytton's "Last Days of Pompeii." The heat, indeed, is so intense that locomotion is out of the question, and existence scarcely tolerable. Even sitting quietly in the house, darkened by the *perviani*, the day seems to be occupied in taking a series of vapour baths, or one continuous bath, while a walk in the sun, gloveless, as is our summer custom, blisters the hands and nearly blinds one.—*Letter from Naples*.

**BRITISH TROOPS IN AUSTRALIA.**—A circular from the Secretary of State for the Colonies has been received by the various Australian Governors, announcing that it is the intention of the Home Government to withdraw from Australia all but one regiment of infantry. This regiment is to be thus distributed:—New South Wales, four companies; Victoria, two companies; South Australia, two companies; Queensland, one company; Tasmania, one company. A battery of artillery is to remain at Sydney, and the Government of Victoria can, if it wishes, have another at Melbourne. It has been at the same time intimated that the colonies must soon be prepared to pay the full expense of their own military defence.

**THE NEGRO.**—Mr. George B. Vashon, a coloured lawyer, formerly of this city, has just been admitted to practice at the bar of the criminal court of the District of Columbia. We have now coloured clergymen, doctors, lawyers, schoolmasters, printers, and clerks; yet there are still plenty of people who insist substantially that the black is not a human being; that he is of the same kind with the gorilla; that he must not vote, though he may pay taxes; and that, in an incredibly short space of time, his race will become extinct. Every day the monkey theory is reduced to a still deeper absurdity; and these ethnological sciolists, in trying to prove the imbecility of the African, seem to be in a fair way of demonstrating their own. —*New York Tribune*, July 23.

**DISAFFECTION IN ROME.**—The correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"It is stated in official spheres that the Roman police have discovered a vast revolutionary plot formed to prevent the meeting of the Council, or, failing in this, to cut short its deliberations by assassination and incendiarism. The police are acquainted with the names of the ringleaders, and also with their rendezvous, so that the plot, if it has any existence, is likely to be dangerous only to its promoters. But such incidents show the temper of the population, which is universally disaffected. In the provinces adventurers and fugitives from justice are gathered in bands, thirty and forty strong, and infest all the roads of Monte-rose and Campagnano, and round the Lake of Bolsena. Two days ago a band surrounded the diligence from Viterbo to Orte, but the coachman put the horses to a gallop, and drove through them, carrying off his passengers without injury, though the brigands fired several shots. Robberies, however, are daily committed with impunity, and the outrages are so gross and so frequent that some districts are living under a reign of terror. The gendarmes have repeatedly traversed this region without producing an impression, and the authorities have now sent a company of Zouaves to hunt down the bands."

**THE COLLERY ACCIDENT IN SAXONY.**—The *North German Correspondent* publishes the following report of this disaster, of which we heard by telegraph last week:—"We regret to have to report one of the most terrible and melancholy accidents that have happened in Germany for many years. The colliers of the Burg colliery in the Plauenschen Grund, near Dresden, assembled as usual for prayers on the morning of the 2nd August, and afterwards dispersed to their work. In a short time a terrible explosion occurred. At about a quarter to six o'clock a thick column of smoke was seen to issue from the mouth of the Sogen Gottes shaft. This was followed in ten minutes' space by a similar one from the Hoffnung shaft. Numbers of workmen, together with the wives and families of those that were below, assembled around the various entrances to the mine, but the smoke and vapours frustrated all attempts to enter for some hours. After nine o'clock it was at last found possible to descend. Three dead bodies were lying near the mouth of the pit, and their condition, as well as the state of the cars, which were broken into a mere heap of fragments, bore witness to the force of the explosion. This renders it highly improbable that any of the 326 men who were engaged in the two shafts should still survive, with the exception of two or three who were close to the mouth of the pit. Their death must have been almost instantaneous, and many of the bodies are so disfigured that they cannot be recognised. Some are much charred and burned,

It is calculated that at least 321 colliers perished, two-thirds of whom had families dependent upon them. No blame is attributed to the arrangements in the mine, but it is supposed that the heat of the weather prevented the foul air escaping by its usual channels, and that it therefore collected in the passages no longer used, and was ignited by the carelessness of one of the unfortunate colliers. The warmth and sultriness of the external air may also have prevented the workmen from noticing the oppressive character of the atmosphere in the shafts. But few bodies have, as yet, been recovered, as the ventilation of the mine has not been restored, and, since competent authorities declare it to be utterly impossible that any of the unfortunate sufferers should have survived the shock and the foul air, it is considered wise not to risk any more lives.

**THE QUAKER AND THE INDIANS.**—It will be recollect that one of the first acts of President Grant was to entrust the management of Indian affairs to members of the Society of Friends, and we have now some record of the result of their labours. A letter from Omaha to the *Wilmington Commercial* gives an account of the conduct of one of the agents thus appointed:—"Samuel M. Janney is doing a Christian work here, and deserves the sympathy of all well-wishers of the persecuted and wronged race of red men for his noble devotion to their good. Last winter, before he came out, a white man started out for the Pawnees, but never returned. His friends tracked him to their settlement, but could find nothing of him, and as no evidence could be found of his having been killed, the matter was, for the time, dropped. A little more than a week ago, however, his body was found sunk in a lake, pierced with bullets, and an Indian arrow sticking in his mouth. His friends, exasperated at this, made up a strong party, well armed, and started out to wreak vengeance on the Indians. Samuel heard of it, and started too, and induced the party to return and let him try first to find the offenders and bring them to justice according to law. He then called the chiefs of the Pawnees together, stated the case to them, and told them that if an Indian was wronged he would do all in his power to obtain justice, and now that the white man had been killed he was obliged to do the same, and that he had been instructed to withhold any more supplies from their tribe until they should give up the man who committed the murder. To his great satisfaction they notified him by a messenger the next day that there were eight men implicated, and that they were ready to give them up. The officers were sent and the men brought down and lodged in gaol. They had their hearing, and were remanded for trial at a post court. Immediately after they were given to Samuel had their goods, amounting to some fifteen hundred dollars worth, distributed among them. It gave the Indians great satisfaction. They said it had never been done before. The treatment of the murderer case has given much satisfaction to the whites, and given quite an *éclat* to Samuel's administration, while the just distribution of the goods has delighted the Indians; and thus much good has already been done by simple justice. By some it is thought a war has been averted; for had the whites retaliated by killing the Indians, the Indians would have resented, and who can tell how many lives would have been lost?"

**ACCOUNT OF MOUNT ETNA.**—The *Malta Times* has received an account of an ascent of Mount Etna made by a party of officers of the Royal Oak, from which what follows is extracted:—"While the fleet was at Catania parties were organised among the officers, and the ascent of Mount Etna was undertaken by several. The most successful excursion was undoubtedly that of the officers of the Royal Oak, which anchored off the harbour on Friday, the 25th of June, while on a cruise off the coast of Sicily away from the Admiral. The party, which started in carriages from Catania about three o'clock the same afternoon, consisted of Lieutenant Pearce, Lieutenants Heathcote and Evans, R.M.L.I., Sub-Lieutenants Reeve, De Watteville, and Powell; Messrs. Ripley, Thomas, Ormsenay, Reynolds, Boxer, Anton, and Bennett, midshipmen. The drive to Nicolosi at this time of the year was very hot and dusty. Arrived at Nicolosi, the party created quite a sensation among the natives, and for some time it seemed probable that a sufficient number of mules would not be forthcoming, but after the guides had routed up almost every available animal in the place, and provided them with the most nondescript saddles, the party started at last in mules, and proceeded slowly along the road to Etna, through roads of deep ashes, just as the full moon was rising and lighting up vividly the objects on every side. For two hours or more they tramped on slowly in single file, until the first halting-place, the Casa del Bosco, in the midst of a forest of chestnut trees, was reached, and here the party rested for half-an-hour while the animals were fed. At this solitary house one old man has lived alone for ten years, cultivating corn and providing water for tourists and hay for the mules. The fact of the old man's fire being very acceptable, showed that already the temperature was rapidly changing. The next three hours' dull, shaking, dreary ride up to the Casa degli Inglesi was almost unbearable. Some would have got down and walked, but they could not have got up again, so stiff and numbed by cold and fatigue had they become. Never was any house of refuge more warmly welcomed by weary travellers than was this desolate building at the foot of the crater of Etna. A fire was quickly lighted, provisions and liquor were freely consumed, and after a time the party became quite plucky again, and set out on foot for the last great step—that of scaling the precipitous sides of the crater. No wonder that

many people break down at this point. The smell of the sulphureous smoke is sickening, and, combined with an oppressive feeling on the chest, is enough to make even strong men sometimes give in. However, the Royal Oak's party pushed on, and at last, just as the sun rose and the dim curtain of mist raised itself slowly from before the vast and unequalled panorama of land and water visible from the top of the mountain, the travellers were one and all seated triumphantly on the very summit of Etna, and looking over the brink of the crater at the wonderful spectacle of the deep basin, from the bottom of which, out of every fissure in the yellow masses of sulphur and lava, rushed volumes of smoke. It is a very delightful thing, no doubt, to go up Mount Etna, but our friends thought it still more delightful to get down again, which they did without further delay, arriving at the Grand Hotel at Catania at about three p.m. The Royal Oak weighed as soon as the party arrived on board, and proceeded to Messina."

**KIDNAPPING NATIVES IN THE SOUTH SEA.**—Some excitement has been occasioned in Australia by the seizure by H.M.S. Rosario of the schooner Daphne at Levuka, Fiji, having on board 100 natives from Tanna, who, it was said, had been engaged as labourers for the plantations in Queensland, but who had been taken to Fiji under the impression that a better market could there be found for them. The papers of the Daphne were all irregular, and the unfortunate natives were found huddled together on board the schooner entirely naked, unable to make themselves understood, and were not accompanied by an interpreter. The Daphne has arrived in Sydney for adjudication, and the captain has been committed for trial. It is thought that a wholesale system of slave traffic has been going on amongst these islands under the pretence of engaging labour for Queensland. The natives introduced into that colony are said to be well treated and looked after when there, and their employers have to fulfil their engagements with them, returning them at the end of a certain specified period to their island homes. There is, however, little or no protection for the unfortunate natives from the atrocities perpetrated by some of the captains who are engaged in trading amongst the islands. The captain and supercargo of the Young Australia, which was employed, according to the statements of the crew, in kidnapping islanders from the New Hebrides, have been brought to trial on the charge of murdering three Polynesian natives, who, it is alleged, were taken on board the ship against their will. The case against the prisoners was that the vessel was engaged in kidnapping the natives; that three men were taken from the island of Paamia, who, being ill-treated by some other islanders, retaliated by firing arrows on their tormentors, and that a general fight then commenced, in which the three Paamia men were killed. It was put that the Paamia men were taken unlawfully on board the ship, and that they were justified in endeavouring to get away, whilst the prisoners were not justified in preventing their escape. Captain Hovey, the master of the ship, and a native named Rangi (who fired one of the fatal shots), have been tried in Sydney, and found guilty, and both were sentenced to death, subject to points of law raised by Sir James Martin. The trial of Hugo Levinge, the supercargo of the vessel, who was accused of taking an active part in the crime, has taken place at Melbourne, the verdict being manslaughter—sentence deferred.

#### Court, Official, and Personal News.

Her Majesty held a Privy Council at Osborne on Saturday; present—the Earl De Grey and Ripon, the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Kimberley, and Viscount Sydney. Viscount Monck, Lord Northbrook, and Mr. G. A. Hamilton were introduced and sworn in members of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council. After the Council, Mr. William Wright (chairman of the directors of the Dock Company at Hull) received the honour of knighthood.

The Queen and Royal family attended Divine service at Whippingham Church on Monday. The Rev. George Prothero, assisted by the Rev. R. Duckworth, officiated and administered the sacrament of the Holy Communion.

Her Majesty, accompanied by the Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Christian Victor and Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein, will leave Osborne for Windsor on Thursday, the 19th inst., to Windsor Castle, and on the 20th proceed to Balmoral.

The Princess of Wales, under the advice of her physicians, has already tested the efficacy of the Wildbad waters. The Prince and Princess, with their children, take a walk daily, and are much pleased with the picturesqueness of the scenery.

In a few days Prince Arthur will proceed to Liverpool and embark for Canada for service in the Rifle Brigade.

On Friday the Duke of Edinburgh (Prince Alfred Ernest Albert) completed his 25th year.

Mr. Gladstone left town for Walmer Castle yesterday afternoon. The right honourable gentleman who suffered a slight relapse on Saturday, was better on Sunday. After a month's sojourn at Walmer, the Premier, who only needs repose for his perfect restoration, will proceed to Balmoral; and, having spent some little time in Scotland, he will then go to Hawarden.

It is said that Mr. Lowe is about to visit Ireland. His visit has reference, primarily, to the question of the railways, which is to be discussed next session; but during his visit Mr. Lowe will no doubt obtain information which will be of value on other questions.

It is said that either Dr. Doran or Mr. J. C. Jeaffreson will succeed Mr. Hepworth Dixon in the editorial chair of the *Athenaeum*.

The Earl and Countess of Portsmouth have, at the request of the "Working Men's Club and Institute Union," very kindly invited the members of all the metropolitan working men's clubs to make an excursion to the beautiful grounds of Hurstbourne Park, in Hampshire.

It is now definitely settled (says the correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury*) that Mr. Chichester Fortescue will be raised to the peerage during the recess, and I learn that he will immediately succeed Lord Spencer in the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland. The reason for this change is that Lady Spencer is extremely anxious to lay down the duties imposed upon her by her husband's present position. Admirably as she has performed those duties, they have from the first been irksome to her, and no one is surprised that she should now be anxious to be relieved from them. On the other hand, Frances Countess Waldegrave, whose entertainments were so splendid when her husband last held the post of Chief Secretary for Ireland, declined to go to Dublin again as the Secretary's wife. She will, of course, have no objection to taking her place at the head of the Viceroy's Court; and there is no reason to fear that the renewed splendours of that Court will suffer any diminution during her husband's term of office. [This report has been contradicted on authority.]

Lord Lyttelton, Mr. A. Hobhouse, Q.C., and the Rev. H. G. Robinson are gazetted Commissioners for the purposes of the Endowed Schools Act, 1869. Mr. H. J. Roby to be secretary.

The report of the joint committee of the Lords and Commons on the despatch of business in Parliament has been published. It suggests that expedition in legislation might be obtained by the introduction of legal and ecclesiastical bills in the Lords; but it is added that the arrangement must be left to the discretion of Ministers. The appointment of a joint committee of referees on "opposed private bills," and of a joint committee on standing orders is recommended.

The Right Hon. John Bright is on the royal road to royal favour—at least so says the London correspondent of the *Aberdeen Free Press*, who gives currency to the rumour that "the people's tribune" has received a special invitation, as a friend, to spend a few days at Balmoral, when the Royal family will be present.

Mr. Titus Salt has followed the example of the late Dean of Durham by presenting to the Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots and Imbeciles, for the Northern Counties, now being erected at Lancaster, the munificent sum of 5,000*l.*

Mr. Holman Hunt has left Florence for the Holy Land, and will probably be there for some years.

It is reported that Mr. Maguire, M.P. for Cork city, will be appointed Permanent Under-Secretary of the Treasury in place of Mr. George Alexander Hamilton, who has been appointed one of the three Commissioners under the Irish Church Act.

The Government has refused the necessary *exequatur* to Major Haggerty, who was recently appointed United States consul at Glasgow, and this gentleman is, in consequence, disqualified from acting as the consular representative of the United States. Mr. Haggerty is a well-known Fenian. The more temperate of the American papers, amongst others the *New York Times*, anticipated the course which her Majesty's Government has taken.

The Emperor of Brazil will, it is expected, visit this country in December or January.

The Curator of the Albert Museum at Exeter has received a mummy and coffin, a gift from the Prince of Wales. It was discovered during the progress of excavations recently made in Egypt. Mr. S. Birch, of the British Museum, pronounces it to be the body of Amenhotepai, and prepared by the wax process.

Mr. Henry Kingsley (says the *Athenaeum*) is about to assume the editorship of the *Daily Review*, a leading Liberal Edinburgh newspaper. Mr. Kingsley's migration to the North will perhaps lead him into "fresh fields and pastures new" as a novelist.

This day (Wednesday) Parliament will be prorogued by Royal Commission to the 28th of October.

Mr. Josiah Mason, a citizen of Birmingham, has erected an orphanage at Erdington for 300 children at a cost of 60,000*l.*, and has endowed the charity with landed estates valued at 200,000*l.*, thus making in the total 260,000*l.* for charitable purposes.

The question of the new law courts, we are warned, is not to be regarded as settled by the report of the select committee. The battle of the sites is not yet over. Mr. Lowe, it is stated (on what authority we know not), has determined not to regard himself as defeated.

A rumour is circulated that Sir Wilfrid Lawson is likely to be called to the Upper House.

The Earl and Countess of Clarendon have gone to Wiesbaden for a few weeks.

Mr. Disraeli and Viscountess Beaconsfield have left Grosvenor-gate for Alton Towers, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury.

**LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.**—At the half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors of the London and County Bank, the report presented showed that the net profits for the half-year amounted to 85,010*l.* 2s. 7d. The paid-up capital is 1,000,000*l.*, and the reserve fund 500,000*l.* The directors recommended a dividend of six per cent. for the half-year and a bonus of two-and-a-half per cent. being together at the rate of seventeen per cent. per annum, which will be payable at the company's offices on and after Monday, the 16th inst. The balance carried to next year's profit and loss account is 6,226*l.* 17s. 7d.

## Literature.

## BRIEF NOTICES.

*Sermons preached in the Chapel of Harrow School.* By the Rev. H. MONTAGU BUTLER, D.D. Second series. (Macmillan, 1869.) It is now-a-days an accepted fact that boys in our great public schools have religious instincts, and it is believed that the regeneration of the higher as well as the lower classes of society, must be alike sought in early Christian training. The movement inaugurated by the faith of Arnold, has continued, these forty years, to make sure and steady progress. In one school after another the boys have been taught to teach each other the great Christian lessons, and for many a year such sermons as Dr. Butler's have been preached in their chapels. The various head masters, and many of the assistant masters, belong to the new school of teachers, forming a kind of fraternity, and they seem ever to be deriving from each other guidance and encouragement. The head master of Harrow, for instance, has inscribed this volume of sermons to the Rev. Canon Westcott, in grateful recognition of his memorable services to the higher life of Harrow. Dr. Butler is continually referring to his predecessor, and to the works and words of the head masters of Rugby and Marlborough. These sermons are sermons for boys, and we find in them happily, but little, if any dogmatic theology. There is, what is far better, a contagious holiness which commands the attention and convinces the conscience. Topics are touched which are words in season. The boys are earnestly reminded of the good and the evil that are in them, and in their circumstances, and they are exhorted with great pathos and power to cleave to the right. There is no attempt at fine or even finished composition. The preacher is too earnest to be careful of criticism. The ancient and modern classics are frequently and freely quoted. Works of fiction are pressed into service as well as class books. "Shirley" and "Romola" are thus to be found associated with "The Phœdo and Republic of Plato," and "The Satires of Juvenal." And there is no bigotry. Bunyan and Wesley are revered as the true servants of God. Benedict and Boniface, Martin Luther and Francis Xavier, Henry Martyn and Arnold, and many others of divers creeds who have obtained a good report through faith, are amongst the many witnesses whom the preacher summons to inspire the boys to run the Gospel race. The highest truths of Christianity are accepted with unfeigned faith, and Dr. Butler is ever striving to make full proof of his ministry. These printed sermons will be prized by many Harrovians, and the book will be widely used by our domestic chaplains. With such a series of homilies no parent need shrink from a home service. The letterpress would have borne a thicker lead, and it is sadly disfigured by "pig's feet." We are, we hope, peculiarly unfortunate with our copy, for the binder has not been careful in the folding, and the colour of the edges has stained many pages on both sides of the fault.

*Prayers, Ancient and Modern, Adapted to Family Use.* (Seeley, London. 1869.) We notice this selection of family prayers since it possesses peculiar freshness and power. These features are characteristic, and will cause it to be easily distinguished from the many other prayer-books of the day. The editor, who is anonymous, begins a course for six weeks with ancient Liturgies, and throughout the work selects and adapts the prayers of devout men of different ages and divers creeds. The author's texts have been, as far as possible, adhered to. The liberties taken have been generally confined to abridgement, the exclusion of obsolete expressions, redundant imagery, and figures of speech which, to modern ears, would be scarcely intelligible. The object kept in view throughout has been to produce a volume of prayers adapted to family use.

*Counsels on Holiness of Life.* Translated from the Spanish of Luis de Granada. This forms the third volume of the Asetic Library, a series of translations from Catholic sources of books for devotional reading, edited by the Rev. ORBY SHIPLEY, M.A. A sketch of the life of the author is translated, abridged and rewritten from the memoir by Mora. The text of his first part of "The Sinner's Guide," has been translated afresh from the Spanish, and compared with a Latin and Old English version, and will be found faithfully to represent the original.

## LITERARY EXTRACTS.

We need scarcely offer an apology to our readers for giving them less of criticism and comment but more of extract than usual in our literary department this week. The August number of *Putnam's Magazine* (Low and Son), which has just arrived from America, furnishes some excellent light reading. The following is from a paper entitled "A Martyr to Science." The writer tells how he conceived the idea of studying the movements of the human heart, and bequeathing to posterity the rich results of an experiment which had never yet been fairly made; "and that the purity of my motives might be above suspicion, I would perform the experiment, not in the capacity of anatomist, but as the victim." It is difficult to find the operator, but after some years a devoted pupil is with much difficulty persuaded to yield to his entreaties. They retire together to a secluded

spot about four hours' distance from Paris, and the preparations are made.

"I shall never forget that day, the supreme moment of my life. I sat at the windows of an inner room, waiting for Guy, and looked out over the valley that basked in the afternoon sunshine. It was the beginning of September—one of those perfect days at the prime of the year, when life has reached its culmination, and pauses in the fulness of its own content. The air, ripe and balmy, purged of the rawness of spring and the violent heat of summer, was as yet untouched by the faintest frost, and restored to such perfection as mortals might breathe after the regeneration of the earth. The grain had been gathered in, but the unfallen fruit still weighed down the orchards, and absorbed the sunlight for its mellowing juices. The first press of the harvest was over, the second had not yet begun; for one precious moment man and nature panted together, and surveyed the long ascent by which the year had climbed to these high table-lands of peace—not innocent peace, ignorant of action, but the peace of victory after conflict, of repose after strife, of maturity entering upon its rewards. In the perfection of these sunshiny days, all possibility of change seemed to have been outgrown, left far behind in an old, wearisome existence of long ago. The world had entered upon an eternal blessedness, and the jasper walls of heaven shut it out from harm for ever, like coral reefs encircling a lagoon in the Pacific seas. Only by remembering the years that had been before, and the years that should follow after, could the reluctant mind convince itself that this seeming eternity was frail; that whose lingered too long among the splendours of September, would be surely overtaken by treacherous frost, and biting winter winds; that there were but one way to escape the revolting decline from this pinnacle of life—to die. That was my secret. I alone, of all who shivered at approaching winter, had learned how to escape. For me, not only the year, but life itself, should cease at its pinnacle, refusing to go down to a lower place, as a dethroned being prefers death to miserable exile. And with these thoughts, I felt myself possessed by an unutterable calm, such as comes to fever-patients when they are dying.

"The first day of the experiment little was to be done. I called Guy, who lingered in the laboratory, and bade him apply the first layer of caustic to my breast, over the heart. The little operation required small skill, and this was fortunate, for Guy's hand trembled so violently, that a delicate manipulation would have been ruined. A drop of the paste fell on my coat-sleeve, and in a few minutes had burned a hole entirely through.

"Look, Guy," I exclaimed, "through such a window shall you soon gaze at the central mystery of life. I almost envy you the opportunity."

"Oh!" he cried, "if you would but take it! If you would but use me for your experiment, and spare me this dreadful trial!"

"He had urged this exchange from the beginning, but of course I would not consent. What! give up my great chance for immortality, surrender my unique place in the history of science and the world? No, indeed; I was already generous in sharing my achievement, in trusting the preservation of my fame to even my most loyal friend. Beyond that it were folly, madness, to go.

"Nonsense," I replied therefore to this sanguine entreaty. "That question has already been sufficiently discussed. Bah! that caustic burns."

"It was necessary to wait three or four days before renewing the caustic to deepen the eschar made by the first application. This delay gradually became intolerable to me—the more, that Guy prolonged it on a multitude of trivial pretexts. I was finally obliged to resume the direction of affairs, and order him to proceed.

"He began to prepare some Vienna paste, but in a slow, dawdling manner that irritated my nerves to the last degree. I snatched the cup from his hand and stirred the caustic myself.

"How many centuries have admired Socrates," I remarked, "for his theatrical pretence of drinking the hemlock voluntarily. In future ages men will remember with greater admiration how I, with my own hand, prepared the instrument of my death. Do not forget to mention this circumstance in your notes, and add that my hand did not tremble."

"I gave the caustic to Guy; but at the same moment the door opened behind us, and he sprang forward with a sudden cry, dashing the cup in pieces on the floor. I turned in angry surprise at the interruption, and saw two men standing in the room. They were perfect strangers to me, but came forward immediately and saluted me with the friendly courtesy of old acquaintance. I even fancied that I detected an intolerable softness in their manner, such as physicians sometimes assume in speaking to sick people. One of the intruders took my passive hand in his, and shook it with unnecessary cordiality, contriving, I think, at the same time, to slip his fingers on my wrist, just over the pulse.

"My instinct was decided in favour of kicking these impudent fellows downstairs. But so strong is the influence of civilised habit, that I restrained myself to a freezing politeness, inquiring to what I might be indebted for the honour, &c.

"These gentlemen are friends of mine," interposed Guy, who had stooped on the floor to pick up the broken fragments of the cup, and who did not look at me as he spoke. "They are amateurs in our science, and would be much interested in examining the laboratory that we have installed here. But since they have taken a long journey, and must be hungry, I think we had better first order the *déjeuner*."

"The devil!" I muttered inwardly. But at the same moment I reflected that these visitors with their congenial tastes might serve opportunity as witnesses to the experiment—even be useful in correcting any possible awkwardness in Guy's manipulation. I therefore addressed them in a tone of cordial hospitality.

"We are at this moment engaged in some researches," I said, "that cannot fail to interest you, and where, perhaps, you may be of signal service, if you will consent to stay with us awhile and put up with our modest accommodations."

"You honour our poor abilities," returned the first stranger, with a bland smile. "We shall be most happy to accept your amiable invitation."

"So we four sat down to the *déjeuner*, in the most cheerful possible humour. The black stain that burned

on my breast stimulated me to secret exultation; I felt a secret pride in anticipating the wonder of these men, when they should hereafter recall the gaiety of my demeanour on this occasion. They, on the other hand, seconded me bravely in the conversation. Not for years had I met with companions so brilliant, witty, and sympathetic. They listened to me with the closest attention, and seemed to find a peculiar charm in the freaks of my fancy, to which for the moment I gave the rein.

"These men are capable of appreciating me," I said to myself, and congratulated my good fortune which had sent them thither.

"Then I rose. 'Gentlemen,' I said, 'I cannot express to you the pleasure that I have derived from your society. Before we adjourn to the laboratory, allow me, in English fashion, to propose a toast.'

"Wait a moment," said Guy, breaking the sullen silence he had hitherto maintained. "I ordered some Burgundy from Paris the other day, and it arrived this morning."

"He left the room, and presently returned with an uncorked bottle in his hand, which he set before me. I fancied, as he did so, that he looked rather significantly at the two strangers, but politeness forbade me to express my suspicion. I poured out the wine, and pushed the glasses to my companions.

"Drink," I cried, "to the experiment that shall open a new era in science, and to the man that shall inaugurate a new revolution in the world." And I drained my glass.

"Whether or no the others followed my example I cannot tell; for almost immediately I felt a subtle fire course through my veins, followed by a delicious languor that crept inwards to my heart, and seemed to arrest its pulsation by an irresistible persuasiveness to repose. Probably I swooned, for I lost all consciousness and all recollection of time or place for many hours.

"When I came to myself I was a prisoner in this cursed asylum at Charenton.

"Guy had betrayed me—the false friend—the plotroon,—and I, who trusted him too much, had fallen a victim to his stratagems. Whether he had been true to me at the beginning, and then had faltered at the last, or whether he had deceived me all along with affected complaisance, I never knew. For when he came to see me one day, my just resentment excited me to such a paroxysm of fury that the people here recommended him not to return, and I have never seen him since. So here I sit, in forced idleness, waiting for the arrival of some one who shall appreciate my great idea, and release me for its accomplishment. The people by whom I am surrounded are kind enough, but ignorant; they admire me, but are unable to understand me. So they bind me in silk chains, and clasp them with honeyed words, and I remain a prisoner. It is thus that the world rewards its greatest benefactors!"

"A French Soldier at Inkermann," from the same magazine, supplies some good reading of a similar kind:—

"The surgeons, who circulated through the barracks, stopped at the beds near us. I saw they were performing various operations. But I did not hear a single complaint. My brothers in arms showed admirable courage. Toward evening several lamps were suspended from the beams of the ceiling. They shed but a feeble light through the spacious apartment. Several dead bodies were carried out. An English soldier expired on the couch adjoining mine. He had addressed to me a few words which I could not understand. He gave a deep sigh as he rendered his last breath. My comrade, on the other side, fell into a sleep, sometimes broken by groans. As for me I remained perfectly quiet and silent.

"At last a woman dressed in black came to me with bandages. I made her a sign to put something upon my head to refresh me. She bound my forehead with a wet linen napkin. I thanked her and she left me. She had not the hardened expression and the vulgar look of our *wundäräder*. Her sweet and thoughtful face touched me. Her look of compassion caused my heart to beat. She reminded me of my mother and her ways during my infancy.

"At length the surgeons approached my bed. One placed his hand upon my forehead, and said:

"Well, my good fellow! How are you getting on?"

"Oh, very well, sir," I answered. "I should be up now, if my legs were not asleep. One of my heavy comrades has been lying on them, till I can't move them."

"Your legs are asleep, are they?" repeated he with an inquiring look and a glance at the other surgeon, who all smiled.

"Are your legs subject to go to sleep when you get fatigued?"

"Oh, no!" I answered. "This is the first time in my life. It is the weight of my heavy comrades. In my own province (I am a Gascons of the Pyrenees), before I became a soldier, I used, without effort, to carry cheese on my back, over the mountains, to sell on the plain; and, in the long march which we soldiers made from Barèges to Toulon, where they arrived perfectly exhausted with heat and fatigue, my legs did not refuse their service. I danced after it, in the same night, on the *Place de l'Arsenal*, and we sang:

Gardons bien, ce drapé de l'honneur; car sur nos fronts les tirs des immortels viendront bientôt courroux et vainqueurs.

The surgeon had listened to me with a look of compassion. He seemed softened. Withdrawing his hand from my forehead, he turned away, saying:

"It is wonderful. He has not the least idea!"

"I thought his words must refer to the issue of our battle. Perhaps something had happened to our General. I inquired of our *gars malade*, who just then came up.

"Your General? What General?"

"General de Lourmel!"

"Lourmel? He is dead!" was the reply.

"This unexpected news was too much for me. Great tears gushed from my eyes and fell into my hands, with which I covered my face. They were the first tears I had shed since I had said adieu to my mother. Our good, noble General—who always spoke to me in such a kind way—who even wrote letters for us home. He used to call us his children. That fine fellow is dead. I should never see him again."

"The surgeon approached me again with his colleagues and a *garde malade*.

"Patience, my friend," he said. "I will now examine your legs. I will give you a remedy. You will soon be well again."

"Oh, the General, our dear General! Is it true that he is killed?"

"Hush! hush!" said the surgeon. "There are false reports about the General. Keep quiet. Smell this remedy; and he caused me to breathe in the odour of a liquor stronger than brandy. It mounted into my head. Presently I was overcome by a desire to sleep. I fell into a kind of reverie, in which I was almost unconscious what was passing around me. I felt them take the bandages from my legs. I saw linen saturated with blood. I did not know what it meant. Then I fell into a deep slumber."

"I dreamed I was in France, near Barèges. I recognised my valley. My heart beat with joy, and I marched with a firm and rapid step, knapsack on my back, musket on the shoulder, and sabre swinging by my side. The sun was just sinking behind a giant oak upon the summit of a hill which I had climbed, in order to descend into the valley. Its foliage had taken the brilliant half-crimson colouring of autumn. Its immense trunk rose from a rich greenward. I recognised it. How many a time had I rested beneath its shade. I threw myself down upon one of its massive roots, which lifted its rough bark amid the *dents-de-lion*. It was not fatigue which caused me to stop on this spot. It was a transport of joy. I was overcome by a thousand souvenirs of my happy childhood, and by the sight of a landscape so dear to my heart. Seated upon this very spot (oh, shall I recall the story?) one evening—the sweetest of my life—Madeline, singing, kept her flock in this meadow. She was the most modest young girl in the village, sweet and lovely as an angel. I desired to marry her, by the blessing of God. Returning that evening from the plain, on mounting the hill, I saw her."

"Ah!" exclaimed I to myself, "I will not pass that way without telling her. I will tell her to-day. Come, Madeline," I said, "Come and sit here with me. Now listen."

She blushed. She turned pale. Then it was all said.

"But she died soon afterward, and I—I became a soldier."

"Now, for me, there is only one woman in the world. It is my mother. It is that mother who waits for me in yonder cottage. The souvenir of this story was associated with the old oak. I took a piece of its bark while murmuring how I loved it. Every thing which had happened to me, subsequently, appeared a dream, from which I had now awoken. I could hardly tear myself away from the old tree. It had been the witness of a happiness so pure—of our sports, our laughter, our songs."

"At length I resumed my way. I took the passage to our cottage. I was about to be reunited to my mother. I should like to have brought her something—some compensation for those years of exile. Alas! I had nothing. Even my clothes were worn and torn. But I wore upon my breast an Order—a sign of honour—accorded only to the brave. This I brought to my mother with the heart of her child."

"Arrived at the opening of a grove, I caught a view of the village. The humble cottages were grouped on the slope of a hill richly cultivated. Oh, transport! oh, joy! oh, beloved home of my childhood! I inhaled with delight the air of the trembling woods which crowned our hills. There they are at last, those limpid cascades which gurgled and broke over the moss-covered rocks and watered the rich pasture with their life-giving breath. One moment more, and I shall see, touch, hear, drink all the sweetness of my home! I tread lightly along the winding path which, escaping from the grand route, meanders through aromatic hedges. I hear the warbling of birds, the cries of goats and lambs which gambol around and the bells of the herds of cows ascending from the depths of the valley. Ah! here is the brook extending into a little lake by the roadside and thence passing into the meadow. Kneeling upon a rock, I drink from my hand that pure, ice-cold, silver water, in which is reflected the shore and sky. Grass is growing in the pathway. Silence reigns around the house. This alarms me for a moment. But the window is garnished with flower-pots. I approach and peep through the verdure and flowers, into the interior of the room. Ah! there is the old oak table! There is the chair of my dear good father—the spinning-wheel of my mother—and, in the corner of the great fireplace, the portrait of Napoleon, all blackened with smoke. I hear the ticking of the old clock, which thrills through my soul; but she whom I sought—she is not there. Nevertheless, everything is in its usual place. . . . A woman with white hair is kneeling. Her hands are joined. It is my mother. She is thin and pale. She raises her hands. I hear her murmur:

"My son! my son!"

"My mother!"

"She turns towards me. She extends her arms. I rise to run into them—but the movement which I make causes me atrocious pain. A cry of anguish restores me to the reality."

"Alas! I could not run. I had no longer any legs. They had been amputated during my sweet dream. I attempted to sit up. But two iron hands had grasped my shoulders and kept me in my position. They removed a linen napkin from the face, and said,

"It is finished!"

"Then I saw a man going out, carrying a bundle enveloped in linen. It was my two legs borne away to be buried. Two wooden legs, possibly destined to replace them, were lying near me."

"At this moment I did not feel most keenly the loss which annihilated, at a single blow, my brightest hopes. What affected me most deeply was, I had not received the kiss of my mother."

"With a heart-rending pain, I beheld dissipated the sweet illusion. Alas! alas! I cannot rush toward her. I shall not again roam through my valley. I shall not again tread with my feet the grass of my pastures—never! never!"

"But, nevertheless, I shall see it again. I shall feel upon my forehead the kiss of those lips. I shall hear her call me 'My son!' Then I will die, contented with the consciousness of having done my duty. I will die worthy of the name of a Frenchman. I will bequeath to her ma croix d'honneur—purchased with my blood."

#### WOMAN'S SOCIAL POSITION.

That women have intellectual and moral faculties on one in terms denies, however he may choose to ignore the fact. But when we admit the fact, how terrible do the consequences seem of neglecting to provide the food which Nature demands for the hunger which she creates. Perverting the healthy instincts, we pervert the whole mental constitution. We know in states what consequences follow when the Government tries to debar the people from occupying their minds in free inquiry, or criticism, or research. The energies, driven from wholesome exercise in fields of legitimate investigation, turn to refinement of luxury and ingenuity of vice. The most degraded ages of the world are those in which wealth has been fostered and thought has been stifled. Is it possible that we can apply that system to one half of the race without parallel evils? If we tell the women, who are to be the companions of this generation, the mothers of the next, that they forfeit their title to our admiration if they think of other things than amusement and adornment, can we expect a healthy moral and intellectual tone to prevail among them? Can we train them in folly, and hope that they will not better our instruction? Can we treat them as slaves, and expect other than the vices of slaves? Nay, the higher their nature originally, the more must be the evil consequences of their enforced degradation. The God-given energy must burst out, either in the service of God or of the devil. Or if by strength of moral principle it be saved from utter perversion, through what misery of slow suffering must it pine in atrophy to extinction. I have seen a procession of monks, with a nightmare of faces, wearied, dejected, purposeless, hopeless, when not brutalised with the traces of furious rebellion against their world, and in that woful panorama of debased human nature I see the figure of what we condemn women to, when we bid them grow old in listless idleness, if they fail to secure to themselves the privileges of wedlock.

But is it out of material so fashioned that we are wise to take wives and mothers? Are women, so brought up and taught, fit to rule their own households and to bring up and teach their own children? The current satires on "fashionable mothers" may in part furnish evidence of the consequences. But it is safer to appeal to what are the common complaints made of the defects of women in the management of households and families. We hear how much time and money are given to dress, to amusements, to display; and how there follow the inevitable complaints made of servants who in such things only imitate the example their mistresses set. We learn how often novel reading occupies the main part of such attention as is given in any form to literature. We are told how frequently the husband lives a life apart from his wife, because he finds that she is not interested in the things that interest him. We are bid to recognise how an imperfect moral sense at once prevents the perception and performance of duties; and how servants and children, seeing irregularity, untruthfulness, and selfishness in the mistress and mother, acquire the same habits themselves. I do not deny the basis of truth that lies in these charges. But I ask if the results are not what would appear, probably in a worse form, in men, if their training were as defective, their education as neglected, and if they were carefully excluded from participation in labours and interests of real importance in the way that women are? And if the mischiefs are such as evidently follow from the training, our duty is to alter the training, so that the mischiefs may be averted. For that they may be averted, common experience also tells us all. It is within the knowledge of every one that families where the mother has herself had the education enabling her to bring up her daughters well are of very different character from those which furnish the common mark of journalistic sarcasm. It is to such families, taught by such mothers, that men of sense turn for wives. Is it unreasonable, then, to urge that we should make an effort to increase the number of those who are thus deserving of our true admiration and esteem?—From Mr. J. Boyd-Kinnear's *Essay in "Woman's Work and Woman's Culture."*

#### ARTHUR CLOUGH'S ESTIMATE OF WORDSWORTH.

Out of Wordsworth and Byron came forth Shelley; nor is Keats (there is no such thing) an independent genius. We may remark also, however, as the brief career of Byron encloses within itself the yet briefer life of Shelley, and Keats's briefest of all, so is Byron himself included in the larger arc of Scott and the yet larger are of Wordsworth. Wordsworth, gradually working his way to reputation, was displaced by the sudden glory of Scott. Scott, as a poet, presently has to resign the field to Byron, and to compete against his *Corsairs* and *Boppas* with the new phenomenon of the "Waverley" novels. When Byron had died in early manhood and Scott in premature age; when the furore for the poet had passed away, and the charm of the novelist had begun to decline, Wordsworth first tasted the sweets of popular acceptance, and received in his turn, at the end of his laborious and honourable life, the reward which his rivals had almost outlived.

It is a curious, and yet an undeniable fact, that Wordsworth, who began his poetical course with what was, at any rate, understood by most readers to be a disclaimer and entire repudiation of the ornament of style and poetic diction, really derives from his style and his diction his chief and special charm. I shall not venture categorically to assert that his practice is in positive opposition to the doctrine he maintains in the prefaces and supplementary remarks which accompanied his lyrical ballads, and which, calling down upon him and them the hostility of reviews and the ridicule of satirists, made him notorious as one

Who both by precept and example shows  
That prose is verse and verse is merely prose.

Certain it is, however, that he did bestow infinite toil and labour upon his poetic style; that in the nice and exquisite felicities of poetic diction he specially surpasses his contemporaries; that his scrupulous and painstaking spirit, in this particular, constitutes one of his special virtues as a poet. The moving accident, as he says, was not his trade; of event and of action his compositions are perfectly destitute; a lyrical and didactic almost exclusively, scarcely ever in any sense a dramatic writer, it is upon beauty of expression that by the very necessity of his position he has to depend. Scott and Byron are mere negligent schoolboys compared with him. The anecdote has often been told that Wordsworth said to Mr. Landor, or Mr. Landor to Wordsworth, that there was but one good line in all Scott. To which assertion of the one the other at once assented, and said that there was no doubt which it was—

As the wind waved his garment how oft did he start.

Wordsworth's practice, in all probability, was far more just than his theory. His theory, indeed, as directed not against style in general, but against the then prevalent vices of style, was a very tolerably justifiable and useful theory, but his practice was extremely meritorious; his patience and conscientious labour deserve all praise.—From *Life and Letters of Arthur Hugh Clough*.

**THE NEW FINSBURY PARK**—somewhat shorn of its fair proportions by the loss of the twenty acres for which Mr. Torrens made so vigorous a stand—was opened on Saturday by Sir John Thwaites. The proceedings are stated to have been unusually dull. Perhaps the most notable features were the absence of luncheon and of the vestrymen of St. Luke's and Islington. Sir John Thwaites, on the part of the Metropolitan Board of Works, expressed his great anxiety to promote the "health, recreation, comfort, and happiness of the people, by preserving the open-spaces of the metropolis," and declared the park open, and a few words from Alderman and Sheriff Cotton terminated the proceedings. The new park will be 120 acres in extent, and up to the present time has cost 95,000/.—St. James's Park is barely 82 acres, and the Green Park is only 71 acres, so that the new Finsbury Park is more than a third larger than either. It is, in fact, next to Hyde, Regent's, Battersea, and Victoria, the largest park we have. On the north side it affords a fine view of the country towards Wood-green and Muswell-hill, with the Alexandra Palace in the background.

## UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

The following is a list of the candidates who have passed the first M.B. examination:—

## FIRST M.B. EXAMINATION.—(Entire.)

## PASS EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.—James Barry Ball, University College; William Barnett Burn, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; William Ward Carr, University College; Alfred Henry Carter, University College; Ebenezer Rust Edger, B.A., University College; Ernest Alfred Elkington, Queen's College, Birmingham; Alfred William Harding, B.A., University College; Michael Harris, Guy's Hospital; Thomas Crawford Hayes, B.A., Dublin, King's College; Joseph Theodore Ingoldby, Guy's Hospital; Thomas Jones, Guy's Hospital; Henry Edward Southoe, Guy's Hospital; Francis Warner, King's College.

SECOND DIVISION.—Samuel Buckley, Royal Manchester School of Medicine; John Henry Humphreys, Sydenham College, Birmingham, and University; Thomas Henry Hunt, Royal Manchester School of Medicine; Charles Edward Steele Perkins, Guy's Hospital; Richard Petoh, King's College; Harry Campbell Pope, Liverpool Royal Infirmary; Peter Thomas Scott, Guy's Hospital; Frederick William Skrimshire, King's College; William Stanger, Guy's Hospital; William Wynn Westcott, University College; Robert Arthur Henry Wood, Liverpool School of Medicine; Edward Yate, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

## PHYSIOLOGY ONLY.

FIRST DIVISION.—Fletcher Beach, King's College; William Frederick Richardson Burgess, Guy's Hospital; Alfred Thomas Gibbons, King's College; Arthur William Smith, Guy's Hospital.

SECOND DIVISION.—Charles Henry Joubert, St. Mary's Hospital.

## EXCLUDING PHYSIOLOGY.

FIRST DIVISION.—Edmund Blackett Owen, St. Mary's Hospital.

SECOND DIVISION.—Arthur Raymond Betts, Guy's Hospital; Arthur Mudge Branfoot, Guy's Hospital; William John Davison, College of Medicine, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Robert Hardley-Wilmet, King's College; Herbert Campbell Moss, King's College.

## HOW THE CLOSING WORK OF THE SESSION IS GOT THROUGH.

The London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury*, writing on Friday, says:—

"The work of the House this week has gone on in the easy style into which it generally falls during the last days of the session. The work of passing bills through committee has been pushed on vigorously in both Houses, and the attentive observer has had a good opportunity of studying the difference between Mr. Dodson's and Lord Redesdale's methods of managing the business brought before them. The former makes an excellent chairman of committees in the Lower House. He has a sufficiently authoritative manner to enable him to preserve order even when the House is most inclined to be disorderly, and he gets through the business on the whole pretty well. Nevertheless, he is a stickler for Parliamentary forms, and will not abate any of the ceremonial attaching to the passing of clauses in committee. Even in the case of a bill to which there is no opposition, he puts each clause separately. His careful attention to the forms of the House had a somewhat unfortunate result on Wednesday. It is a rule upon that day that 'opposed business' shall not be taken after a quarter to six. The House had been discussing the Habitual Criminals Bill in committee all the afternoon, and when the clock indicated a quarter past five, there were still a good many clauses to be got through. Everybody was anxious to finish the bill at that sitting, however, and the Government having given way on one or two points, the different clauses were rapidly put by Mr. Dodson and added to the bill. Just as the hand of the clock pointed to the quarter, the chairman had reached the last stage of all—the schedules—and was passing these, when Sir George Jenkinson, unable to resist the pleasure of hearing himself talk, got up and made some irrelevant remark. He was shouted down by men on all sides; but it was too late. As he sat down, the quarter struck; and, in spite of the adjurations to 'go on,' addressed to him from the benches, Mr. Dodson immediately left the chair. The consequence was that a whole day was lost, for the bill had again to go into committee this morning. At this time of the year the loss of a single day might of course make all the difference between the passing and the losing of a measure."

"Very different is the manner in which Lord Redesdale manages the same kind of business in the House of Lords. Yesterday evening his lordship put ten bills through committee in ten minutes. In order to accomplish this feat he and the Lord Chancellor had to execute a series of movements of such a character that the spectator might be excused for imagining that they were practising steps in some new kind of quadrille. For as each bill was put through committee both the noble lords had to change their seats three times; so that we had sixty changes of place on the part of these two eminent functionaries within the space of ten minutes aforementioned. Lord Redesdale's way of getting through the work is decidedly refreshing. Yesterday, for instance, one of the bills he had to pass through committee was the Telegraphs Bill, on which there had been no discussion in the Upper House, but which is certainly not an unimportant measure. The way in which he dealt with this bill was to waive it in an airy free-and-easy fashion in his hand, and to call out, very much like an auctioneer asking for a bid, 'Has anybody got any amendment to this bill?' and then, without waiting for a reply, to put the

question, 'That this bill do pass through committee? Contents? Non-contents? Contents have it. That we do report this bill to the House? Contents? Non-contents? Contents have it.' Thus the work that took days in the Commons was accomplished here in a trice. And this is the way in which the practical work of legislation is got through."

## THE CRACOW NUNNERY CASE.

On the case of the imprisoned nun at Cracow, the Austrian correspondent of the *Times* writes:—"While the inquiry into the nunnery case at Cracow is being continued, driblets of information only here and there ooze out. As for the immured nun herself, since she has been removed to the lunatic asylum she seems to recover gradually from that state of almost savagery in which she was at first. She has ceased to talk in obscure language, as she did at first, and, now that she is in a clean apartment, that constant complaint about bad smells to which she gave vent at first is never heard of. She has become quite a pattern of cleanliness, and as for tearing her dress or the bedclothes, which was alleged as the cause of her being without clothing, she never once attempted to do it. The brother of the ex-confessor of the convent writes to the Cracow papers that his brother, who, as you remember, died suddenly when the whole story got abroad, died a natural death, having been ill for several weeks before. The depositions of the nuns, which are being taken, seem rather calculated to indispose public feeling against them, for they all go to show that they took in earnest the vow of banishing all human emotions from the sisterhood. One of the nuns, who has been repeatedly superior of the convent, let out that Barbara Ubryk was not taken to the lunatic asylum because the General of the Order in Rome forbade it, and because she herself thought that, after passing her fiftieth year, Barbara would become calmer and more composed."

The Austrian Minister of Public Worship, *ad interim*, has sent a despatch to the Governor of Lemberg on the subject, in which he says:—"The revolting facts which have occurred, and the legitimate indignation aroused against the nuns by the discovery, impose on the Imperial Government the duty of most seriously considering what measures ought to be taken. First of all arises the question whether that community can continue to receive the annual subscription of 1,800 florins which has hitherto been paid to it in virtue of an Imperial decision on the 5th of June, 1867, and which is principally taken from the resources of the State. But the Government cannot confine itself to that point. In consequence of the natural excitement everywhere produced by this affair of the Carmelites, the Cabinet is compelled to consider whether the continuation of the existence of this convent—from which, under the most favourable hypothesis, no good work can be expected for many years—is reconcileable with the public interest. On this subject I request you to place yourself in immediate communication with the diocesan, Bishop Galecki, in order that he may give his opinion as to whether the maintenance of the Carmelite nunnery is desirable, even on behalf of the Church itself. You will be pleased to inform me as soon as possible of the prelate's reply, as well as your own views. But first of all I desire to know at once if, in your judgment, any reasons can be urged against the immediate withdrawal of the allowance. In case none such exist, the Imperial Government believes itself bound to stop the payment forthwith."

A decree has been issued in Austria, under the signatures of the Minister of Public Worship and the Minister of Justice, which limits the power of bishops to imprison priests and members of religious orders of either sex to cases where the person so condemned voluntarily submits to the jurisdiction.

The Communal Council of Vienna, in its last sitting, decided unanimously to address a petition to the Government and the two Chambers to obtain the suppression of all the convents and religious communities whose statutes are contrary to the organic laws of the empire. Austria possesses 676 convents, occupied by 6,140 monks and 4,914 nuns. In Hungary there are 295, occupied by 2,630 monks and 770 nuns.

## HARVEST PROSPECTS.

Harvesting operations, says the *Chamber of Agriculture Journal*, have been greatly delayed by constantly recurring showers, which, although of great benefit to the root crops, have had the effect of nearly suspending out-of-door labours. Where cutting has been proceeded with to any extent, it is generally allowed that the crop is deficient in quality, and that the yield per acre is decidedly below the average. This, however, will probably be supplied by the greater extent of land under wheat cultivation this year, so that the total available supplies from home sources will be fully equal to the average of years. There is, however, great room for firmness in the trade. The comparatively poor yield and inferior quality of the present growth—which, in our opinion, will become more apparent when the wheat comes to be threshed—will ensure a good competition for the wheat of last year, and we accordingly anticipate an upward movement in prices, even should the replenishing of stocks by the reaping of the harvest cause a fall in the value of new and inferior produce. The foreign trade has ruled firm, owing to the unsatisfactory but somewhat contradictory harvest reports both from home and abroad. The decline in the imports has made further progress, and, to judge by the comparatively small quantity on passage, will continue to do so.

The *Leeds Mercury* learns from a trustworthy source that there is every prospect of a serious deficiency in the wheat crop over the North and East Ridings. In many districts the ears of wheat are imperfectly filled, the central husks being barren; and this is attributed to injury received whilst flowering, and consequent non-fertilisation. Harvest in the two Ridings is expected to be general in about a fortnight.

Harvest is general in East Essex. Barley will be a fine crop in East Essex, but the same report can scarcely be made with respect to wheat.

A report from Newmarket states that in that district the wheat harvest has now become general, and that the crops are being secured in excellent condition.

The potato crop in Cornwall is turning out much better than was anticipated. The disease has done but little damage in many localities, while only in a few has it caused considerable destruction.

## Crimes and Casualties.

Robert Salisbury Saltmarsh, commission agent, Mincing-lane, has been committed for trial for forging a bill of exchange for 200*l.*

On Sunday morning the Rev. William Jackson minister of the Free West Church, Airdrie, suddenly dropped down dead in his pulpit while preaching. Mr. Jackson was about sixty years of age.

Yesterday morning Mr. Cornelius Grinnell, of the New York steam yacht Hawk, fell from the window of the house where he was lodging at Ryde, and was killed.

The trial of the Mold rioters was concluded on Monday. One of them was acquitted, but the five others were found guilty, and were each sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

The notorious elopement of the wife of Captain Vivian, M.P., with the Marquis of Waterford, was before the Divorce Court on Thursday, on the petition of the injured husband. Lord Pensance granted a decree nisi, with costs.

The Lynn poisoning case was brought to a close on Monday night, and resulted in the acquittal of Mrs. Langford on the charge of poisoning her child. The other charge against the prisoner for poisoning her husband was abandoned.

A young man named William Young, a carpenter, seeing two men fighting near Wallingford on Friday morning, remonstrated with them, when one of them rushed at him and stabbed him in the stomach with a large knife. He is not expected to recover. The two men who were fighting, and another man who was with them, are in custody.

Two cases of attempted suicide by women came before the Clerkenwell Police-court yesterday morning. One was that of a widow named Tewson, aged sixty, who threw herself into the New River near the Seven Sisters-road on Sunday night, but was rescued by two young men, and the other that of a young woman named Welsh, who was living an immoral life, and who tried to destroy herself by taking a quantity of sulphate of zinc. Both were remanded for a week.

A confession of poisoning a merchant's daughter (Miss Emily Collier), at Newport, Monmouth, has been made by a boy named Charles Gritt. He gave her some poisoned wheat which took fatal effect. On Monday Gritt was brought before the borough magistrates. He did not deny the charge, and expressed his sorrow for what had happened. He says he gave the young lady some poisoned wheat which he got from the Caerleon schools, and when he gave it to her he only did it to see what effect it would have on a human being. He was remanded.

A shocking case of suicide occurred at Charing-cross Station about four o'clock on Friday afternoon. A gentleman who had been staying at the Charing-cross Hotel threw himself deliberately from the balcony in front of the smoking saloon which overlooks the interior of the station on to the stone platform below. He was of course killed on the spot, his head being completely smashed. The body was at once removed in a cab to Charing-cross Hospital. The name of the gentleman is Captain Frederick Bowker. The occurrence caused terrible consternation among the numerous passengers at the station.

A shocking outrage was committed on Monday in the neighbourhood of the Old Kent-road. At the house, No. 82, Trafalgar-road, there resides a lady named Peake, who is between seventy and eighty years of age. Between three and four o'clock on Monday afternoon two men entered the house, with a view to robbery, undoubtedly, and—whether from being resisted by the old lady or not is not known—one of them attacked her brutally with a hammer, with which he almost literally smashed her head. This was seen by a servant in an adjoining house, who immediately fainted. Some little time therefore elapsed before the alarm was given, but it is stated that two men are in custody. There is no hope of Mrs. Peake's recovery.

A shocking case of cruelty to a lunatic has just come to light in Leicestershire. An old man, seventy-four years of age, was found in a lodge-house at Sheepshed, near Loughborough, occupied by a small farmer named Black, chained to the wall of a small room, with his hands fastened in front of him by handcuffs, and his feet manacled. His name is Bagley Wild, and he is a relative of the late Mr. Wild, J.P., of Costock, Notts. He is said to have been under Black's care for thirty years, and was previously in another man's custody for a like period. During the whole of this time he had been kept chained up in the manner described. He was found well nourished, healthy, and clean, but was never, it

the former of a man's natural wants, and the same, relieved from his chains, asleep or awake. He has now been removed, by order of the Commissioners of Lunacy, to the Leicestershire and Rutland Lunatic Asylum.

### Poetry.

#### TO THE EVENING PRIMROSE.

When the day begins to wane  
And the shades of evening fall,  
I greet thy modest face again,  
Beside the garden wall.  
  
Silence reigns around, above,  
Save in yonder shadowy vale,  
Where, in music sweet as love,  
Hides the nightingale.  
  
Nature, tired of toil and war,  
Sleeps, whilst thou, her sentinel,  
Comrade of the evening star,  
Sayest, "All is well."  
  
Patient watcher of the night,  
Child of musing solitude,  
Darkest hours to thee are light,  
Saddest things are good.  
  
Lovely to thyself, alone,  
In thine own veil'd beauty dwelling,  
Like thoughts too passionate to own,  
Too deep for telling.  
  
Like those spirits, good and great,  
That in darkest hours have striven,  
Through scorn and poverty and hate,  
Beholding heaven.  
  
Silence passes with the night,  
Leaving on thy face a tear,  
Like dreams of vanish'd days, how bright!  
How brief! how dear!

W. K.

### Miscellaneous.

**GRAN'S NORTHERN HOSPITAL, CALEDONIAN-ROAD, M.—**During the past week 1,459 applications have been attended to, including those of 498 new patients.

A NEW SERIES OF SACRED CONCERTS will be inaugurated in Exeter Hall in October, under peculiarly favourable auspices. Miss Nilsson has been secured as principal soprano, Madam Trebelli as contralto, and the chorus will be sustained by Mr. Henry Leslie's Festival Choir.

THE ELECTION AT SALISBURY resulted in the return of Mr. Alfred Seymour by a majority of thirteen over Mr. Rymer, the Conservative candidate, and 480 over Mr. March. The Liberalism of Mr. Gladstone was endorsed by 562 electors, that "of the late Lord Palmerston" by 82.

ATLANTIC CABLE MESSAGES.—At a meeting of the joint committee of the Anglo-American and Atlantic Telegraph Companies, held on Friday, it was agreed, with the consent of the Newfoundland Company, to reduce the tariff by their cables to 11. 10s. for a message of ten words or less, and three shillings a word for every word beyond, between any station in the United Kingdom or Ireland and New York. Press messages will be transmitted at half the above rates.

SUNDAY TRADING BILL.—Mr. Thomas Hughes, M.P., accompanied by a deputation of Lambeth tradesmen, waited on the Secretary of State for the Home Department on Monday, at one o'clock, and presented a memorial, signed by upwards of 20,000 persons, complaining of the great increase of selling and hawking goods on Sundays, and of the great difficulty experienced by private members in bringing the subject before Parliament, and praying that during the recess her Majesty's Ministers would be pleased to take the matter into their serious consideration, with a view of making it a Government question.

REPRESENTATION OF LABOUR IN PARLIAMENT.—Within the last month several meetings of the leaders of the various sections of the working men of London have been held, with the object of establishing a central association, embodying all working class organisations, for the purpose of promoting the return of practical working men to Parliament. The result of these meetings has been that an association has been established, under the title of the "Working Men's Representative League," with an executive and general council. Among the former will be found the names of Messrs. G. Odger, T. Conolly, G. Howell, G. Drewett, T. Dunning, R. Applegarth, C. Murray, and other trade and working class leaders. The programme of the association will shortly be published.

ANTRIM ELECTION.—The Liberal candidate for Antrim, Sir Shafto Adair, has issued an address in which, after expressing his satisfaction at the settlement of the Irish Church question, he avows his conviction that the next step must be to give security to the tenant farmer for all improvements, and his readiness to support the Government of Mr. Gladstone, which stands pledged to the equitable adjustment of this question. Captain Seymour, the Conservative candidate, simply states that he would have voted against the Irish Church Bill if he had had the opportunity. Since 1837 a long succession of Tory members has sat for Antrim, and in 1857, when Mr.

Hamilton O'Hara offered himself, he was defeated by a majority of nearly 3,000 votes.

THE NATIONAL EDUCATION LEAGUE.—The Rev. Charles Kingsley, in giving in his adhesion to the National Education League, recently formed at Birmingham, writes thus:—"I join your league with hearty good will, and with the desire to make myself practically useful to it. I have been longing for such a movement for twenty years past; now the time seems come." The Education League has received the support of over twelve hundred members, including many members of Parliament, clergymen, Nonconformists, and well-known advocates of compulsory, unsectarian, and rate-supported education, which it is the object of the organisation to promote. A guarantee fund, the payment of which is to extend over a term of years, has been subscribed, and in Birmingham alone amounts to several thousand pounds. The first meeting of the association will be held in Birmingham, probably in October.

ASYLUM FOR FATHERLESS CHILDREN.—On Thursday the annual *fête* of the children in the Reedham Institution was held in the grounds of Broad-green Lodge, West Croydon, belonging to Mr. Sargood. This *fête* has now been given for the third or fourth year by Mr. Sargood, who brings the children of the asylum from Reedham at his own expense, paying their railway fare and receiving them in his beautiful grounds, where they enjoy an exquisite day's amusement. The infants of the institution were brought over in a waggonette. After playing about the grounds in the early portion of the day, the children were exercised in part-singing, recitation, and dialogue, and their performance gave great satisfaction. As the children were about to leave they were addressed by Mr. Sargood in the kindest terms, and he was enthusiastically cheered by young and old and votes of thanks were passed to him and Mrs. Sargood. The company, amongst whom were from seventy to eighty ex-pupils of the asylum, retired to a marquee after the departure of the children, where further addresses were delivered by Mr. Sargood, Mr. Edward, Mr. Brewer, the Rev. Dr. Aveling, &c.

MR. TENNYSON MOBBED BY TOURISTS.—The London correspondent of the *Western Morning News* says:—"Mr. Tennyson has returned from Switzerland utterly disgusted with his trip. Wherever he went he was mobbed by other tourists. If he put his head out of his bedroom door, he found a number of girls hovering about in the passage waiting for a glimpse of the author of 'The May Queen.' On one occasion one of the gentlemen of Mr. Tennyson's party found his hat gone, and another substituted for it. He made a great hue and cry, and discovered that the missing article had been taken in the belief that it had covered the brows of the Laureate. A still more disagreeable incident occurred. A well-known literary man, who accompanied the poet, had kept a diary in which he noted down from day to day the leading events and principal topics of conversation. This diary can nowhere be found. It is supposed that some very 'sute person has got hold of it, and that some equally enterprising American publisher will bring it out at New York, where they are accustomed to sharp practice."

THE RECENT ABDUCTION TRIAL.—Miss Lyons, the young Jewess who was the principal in the recent extraordinary abduction trial, has returned to London, and it is understood she will repair to the institution in Germany where she was placed immediately previous to the trial. The Rev. Mr. Thobias on Sunday evening week had a special meeting of the members of his church, the Tabernacle Welsh Baptist, at which he tendered his resignation as pastor. Several addresses were delivered by the principal members of the church, which is one of the largest in the city, and it was unanimously resolved that his resignation should not be accepted. The trial continues to be the prominent topic of local interest, and the balance of public opinion in Cardiff appears to be favourable to the Thomases, who, up to this unfortunate affair, were regarded as most exemplary and hard-working Christians. A public meeting was to have been held on Tuesday for the purpose of expressing public sympathy with the rev. gentleman, but the notices were afterwards withdrawn, and it has been resolved to hold a private meeting of those who have signified their intention of contributing towards the cost of an appeal to the superior courts. A number of gentlemen have already made offers of very handsome sums, Mr. Thomas being, of course, quite unable to defray the expenses of the late trial, which are reported to amount to 800*l.*

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—The annual meeting of this company was held on Friday last, Mr. Charles Turner, M.P., presiding. The fire premiums for the year amounted to 475,572*l.*, and the fire losses to 299,902*l.* The amount carried to profit and loss in this department is 57,285*l.* This amount enabled the directors to recommend a dividend of 3*s.* per share, with a bonus of 4*s.* per share, or in other words a dividend of 17*½* per cent. on the original paid-up capital of the company. In the life department the figures are equally encouraging. The new policies issued were 1569, yielding in new premiums 21,528*l.* The renewals and new premiums together were 208,736*l.*; the losses only 78,323*l.* The amount added to the reserve fund in this department is 144,945*l.*, and in fire and life combined, 167,869*l.* In the life department a new plan of assurance is announced, giving the assurant the option of paying his total premiums in a given number of years, from five to twenty, or any proportionate number of payments to secure without further payment a corresponding value of the total amount of the policy. The directors also avow their

approbation of Mr. Cave's new assurance act, and intimate that the accounts of the company are prepared in accordance with its annexed models.

MR. JAMES GRANT AND MRS. FAITHFULL.—Some time ago Mr. James Grant, the editor of the *Morning Advertiser*, wrote a book called "The Religious Tendencies of the Times," in which he accused a vast number of people, clergymen more particularly, of holding unsound theological opinions. Even ladies, however, did not escape, and Miss Emily Faithfull was stigmatised as an atheist. The ground of this imputation was that Mr. Grant had seen in the *London Review*, a letter proposing the formation of a "Ladies' Secular Club," to which Miss Faithfull's signature was attached, in company with those of Mrs. Bradlaugh, Mrs. Harriet Law, and other "ladies of Freethought principles," as the announcement put it. The signature, it seems, had been used without Miss Faithfull's permission, and the *London Review* had to apologise for putting in the paragraph. The apology, however, Mr. Grant does not appear to have seen. As soon as Miss Faithfull read "The Religious Tendencies of the Times," she complained to Mr. Grant, who acknowledged his mistake, and offered to write a correction, and have it inserted in all the unsold copies of his book. As this, however, would not meet the case of those who had already bought copies, Miss Faithfull declined the offer, and brought an action for libel, which was tried at Croydon before the Lord Chief Baron on Saturday. The plea was first "Not guilty," and the defendant further pleaded a semi-justification—to use the words of the plea—that before the alleged grievances the plaintiff and certain other persons had caused to be printed and published in a certain newspaper or periodical a letter or advertisement in the words and figures following, that is to say—(the letter in the *London Review* is here set out). After the case had been opened the Lord Chief Baron strongly advised that it should if possible be settled, and Mr. Grant, having, through his counsel, expressed deep regret for his mistake, submitted to a verdict of forty shillings.

HOW THE TURF PAYS.—Rumour has it that Blue Gown, winner of the Derby in 1868, is to be sold for 5,000*l.* according to some accounts, and 5,000*l.* according to others. Say 5,000*l.* and calculate what he will have been worth, exclusive of bets, keep, and travelling expenses, to his owner. At two years of age he won (having been disqualified for the Champagne Stakes, for which he came in first at Doncaster) the Sunning Hill Stakes of 315*l.* at Ascot Spring Meeting, the Fern Hill Stakes of 240*l.* at Ascot Summer Meeting, and the Clearwell Stakes of 910*l.* at Newmarket Second October Meeting. At three years of age he won the Spring Stakes of 155*l.* at Newmarket Spring Meeting, a sweepstakes of 150*l.* at the same meeting, the Derby Stakes at Epsom of 6,850*l.*, the Gold Cup at Ascot of 840*l.*, the Fitzwilliam Stakes at Doncaster of 125*l.*, walked over for the Royal Stakes of 650*l.* at Newmarket Second October Meeting, won (carrying 9*st.*) the second place for the Cambridgeshire, walked over for the All-aged Stakes of 200*l.* at Newmarket Houghton Meeting, and won the Free Handicap of 1,100*l.* at the same meeting. At four years of age he has hitherto won the Trial Stakes of 185*l.* at Epsom Spring Meeting, walked over for the Craven Stakes of 115*l.* at Newmarket Craven Meeting, won the Tenth Newmarket Biennial Stakes of 602*l.* at the same meeting, won the Queen's Plate of 105*l.* at Winchester, and won the Craven Stakes of 70*l.* at Goodwood. He does not, perhaps, come up to the greatest winners of the Derby, but he has won by his own legs 12,562*l.*, and the second place (carrying 9*st.*) for the Cambridgeshire. Add to his pecuniary winnings 5,000*l.*, and the result is 17,562*l.*—a decent sum at only three per cent.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

MR. W. GREEN AND THE LIBERALS OF PETERBOROUGH.—Mr. William Green, the advanced Liberal candidate at the last election for Peterborough, visited the city on Tuesday, to deliver an address on current topics. The meeting was held at the Drill Hall, and there was a numerous attendance. Mr. Wykes occupied the chair. In the afternoon Mr. Green had met the members of his late election committee, who presented him with a portrait of John Bright as a token of their sympathy and respect. At the evening meeting Mr. Green was warmly applauded on rising to speak on the leading topics of the day. He congratulated his friends on the passing of the Irish Church Bill, though he could not but regret that the Church of the minority in Ireland, though disestablished, should have placed at its disposal one million of the public money. (Applause.) Advertising to the rejection of the Universities Bill, he condemned the conduct of the House of Lords. Though he believed that an Upper Chamber was essential to the well-being of the country, he had his own views as to how it should be formed, preferring the elective chamber of America—an Upper House representing the Lower House; and if he had that, he would give the Peers the opportunity of being returned by the people at the general elections. Looming in the future was a land bill, an Irish land bill, which would shake the House of Peers to its centre. (Loud cheers.) He then referred to the separation of Church and State in Spain and Italy, remarking that none could know better than those nations what were the evils of the connection, and dwelt upon the lessons which they were supposed to learn from the recent Irish Church debates. Mr. Green said it had been specially thrown in their teeth that voluntaryism could not meet the wants of the rural districts. Now they knew who constituted the ruling powers in villages—(a laugh)—and how im-

possible it was, up to a late date, for Dissenters to find foothold in such places. But notwithstanding this, what did the census show?

Why, that the State Church provides in large towns 21·6 per cent. of the population with sittings, and in the country districts 38·2 per cent. What she ought to have provided everywhere was 58 per cent. In the towns the Church had 3,417 churches, with 1,995,729 sittings. In the country districts, 10,620 churches, and 3,372,186 sittings. Now how was it with Dissent? In the large towns the methodists had 3,050 chapels, with 896,374 sittings; the Independents, 936 chapels, 414,729 sittings; and the Baptists 839 chapels, with 318,013 sittings. In the country the Methodists had 7,987 chapels, with 1,297,926 sittings; the Independents 2,308 chapels, and 613,031 sittings; and the Baptists 1,950 chapels, and 434,930 sittings. These three denominations alone provided them accommodation for 27 per cent. of the rural population, against the Church's 38·2. Was that a failure, even on this difficult ground (applause)? and if they went further, to consider the state of the spiritual life in the rural churches of the Establishment, the answer to that objection would be allowed to be complete. (Applause.) Even in London the Free Church outstripped the operations of the State Church, and the census of 1851 showed that nearly one half of the worshipping people belonged to Dissent. (Applause.) Voluntaryism, instead of being a failure, was an entire success (applause), and what the Archbishop called fanaticism was the life, energy, and heartiness of Dissent, as compared with the cold Erastianism which prevents the Episcopal Church laying hold of the people. (Applause.)

The hon. gentleman went on to explain his views relative to national education, condemning a merely secular system which would send young people out into the world without a single fundamental truth upon which they could rest their future moral conduct. (Applause.) He disputed the right of any one to make some one else pay a rate for education, traced the unfairness involved in that system, and warned his hearers against the centralisation in education and the Poor Laws which was going on only to the further loss of the poor man's pocket. He condemned our present Poor Law system, expressed his approval of trades unions, and concluded, amid applause, by some emphatic remarks upon home education, and the discipline that ought to prevail in the family. Mr. Turner moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Green for his address, and trusted that the time was not far distant when he would renew his visit to Peterboro'. (Applause.) Mr. Hill seconded the motion, which was carried by acclamation. Mr. Green acknowledged the vote, replying to Mr. Griffin, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

### Gleanings.

Miss Olympia Brown is to be the pastor of the Universalist Church in Bridgeport, Connecticut.

A Scranton firm advertises that "their parlour furniture is elegant, their bedroom furniture is rich, their mattresses downy, their coffins comfortable."

A tour round the world may be made in eighty days, or about the time employed in the olden time for a journey from London to St. Petersburg.

The National Association for the Promotion of Social Science will hold its next congress at Bristol. The meeting will commence on Wednesday, the 29th of September.

It is officially announced that rather more than twenty million journeys were made on the Metropolitan and Metropolitan District Railways and their extensions in the half-year ending June 30.

A young lady was visiting Bishopstow, and made the remark that Torquay was very like Switzerland. "Very," replied the Bishop (Exeter), "except that there is no sea in Switzerland and no mountains in Torquay."

A gentleman saw an advertisement that a receipt for the cure of dyspepsia might be had by sending two postage-stamps to the advertiser. He sent his stamps, and the answer was, "Dig in your garden, and let whisky alone."

Some fishermen at Krestovsky Island, at the mouth of the Neva, have caught two sturgeons in their nets, one of which weighed 140lb., while the other, an enormous monster, turned the scales at 324lb., and measured upwards of seven feet in length.

Recently, a rector of a parish in Toledo, Ohio, in catechising his Sunday-school, asked: "Where did the wise men come from?" Without a moment's hesitation the answer came from a little five-year-old: "From Boston."

Brigham Young has organised co-operative stores throughout his kingdom, the division of profits being nine-tenths to the stockholders and one-tenth to the Church. Go where you will, says a New York paper, you will find these sign-boards: "Holiness to the Lord. Zion Co-operative Mercantile Association."

A brisk competition is at present being carried on between the rival steamship companies trading between Liverpool and Dundalk, and for several days past passengers are carried between the two ports at a fare of 6d. each—viz., 3d. to Dundalk and 3d. back again.

They are building an air-ship in New York on the model of the California invention. Its owners announce that they will complete it within two months, and they expect it will take them to Europe in fifteen hours. It may, says the *Chicago Tribune*, but it is more likely to take them to the other world in fifteen seconds.

**THE NEW FEMALE FRANCHISE.**—The new Municipal Elections Act, by the provisions of which lady rate-payers are elevated to the dignity of the franchise

has received the Royal assent, and will come into operation in November. We are told that in the ward of Clifton there are fully 600 lady burghesses, and that there will be something like 400 in Westbury. Should these figures be correct, fine, handsome men, we should say, will stand the best chance.—*Bristol Mercury*.

**ILLUMINATING GAS FROM MINERAL OIL.**—The *Engineer* states that a novel process in gas making has been patented by Mr. George Flintoff, gas engineer, which seems capable of producing the important result of making gas consumers independent of gas companies. The patented process applies to a machine which, without the application of heat, produces inflammable gas of a fair degree of illuminating power. The *rationale* of the manufacture is very simple—a cylinder fixed within another of larger size is charged with rock oil. Provision is made for the oil to trickle from the reservoir to the bottom of the space between the outer skin of the machine and the cylinder. The bottom of this space is filled with sheep's wool, which absorbs the oil as discharged. When gas is drawn off from the machine, a piece of clockwork apparatus on the top of the machine is put in motion, and pumps in the atmospheric air proportionately to the consumption or discharge of gas. The mixture of atmospheric air and oil vapour constitutes the inflammable gas. The machine is self-acting and self-regulating in several respects; at certain point the discharge of oil from the inner cylinder is stopped, and the admission of atmospheric air is regulated by the discharge of gas from the service pipe. Any number of burners may be supplied from the machine in the same way as from an ordinary meter, and the pressure regulated at the "main," that is, the discharge pipe from the machine, and at each burner, in the usual way. The apparatus is portable, and can be shifted from place to place in a dwelling-house or other building. The cost of gas thus produced is stated to be 2s. 6d. per 1000 cubic feet, but for that we cannot vouch.

### Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

#### BIRTHS.

RUSTON.—August 1, at the Manor House, Washington, Lincoln, the wife of Joseph Ruston, Esq., of a son.

NEVILLE.—August 7, the wife of the Rev. Christopher Neville, of Thorney, Notts, of a daughter.

THEOBALD.—August 8, at 68, Torriano Avenue, Camden-road, the wife of Mr. William Theobald, of a daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

DAWSON—RAINE.—July 28, at West Parade Chapel, Wakefield, by the Rev. T. Pearson. William, second son of Mr. Joseph Dawson, of Saltair, to Mary Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr. Thos. Raine, of Wakefield.

MARSH—CORDWELL.—July 29, at Charlestown Independent Chapel, by the Rev. D. N. Jordan, B.A., John, eldest son of Mr. James Marsh Pendleton, to Sarah Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. W. Cordwall, of St. Petersburg, Russia.

HARRIS—RIGBY.—July 29, at Irwell-street Chapel, Salford, by the Rev. Mr. Danish, William, son of Mr. George Harris, St. Helen's, to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Nathan Rigby, Salford.

RICHARDSON—TUNNACLEFFE.—July 29, at the West-end Congregational Chapel, Southport, by the Rev. John Chater, Mr. David Richardson, of Everton, Liverpool, to Miss Mary Hannah Tunnacleffe, of Southport.

WHITEH—WRIGHT.—July 29, at the Baptist Chapel, Christow, by the Rev. F. Beworth, M.A., Mr. T. Wright, Falkner-terrace, Leicester, to Sarah, second daughter of W. Wolland, Esq., The Barton, Bridford, near Exeter.

WECH—HAYES.—July 30, at the Independent Chapel, Glastonbury, by the Rev. J. Lambert, of Kingwood, assisted by the Rev. C. Farrett, Mr. William Hill Welch, to Ann, daughter of Mr. Philip Hayes, both of Glastonbury.

OLIVANT—STEPHENSON.—July 31, at Zion Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. J. P. Chown, Mr. Edwin Olivant to Miss Eliza Stephenson, both of Horton.

OXLEY—BLANE.—July 31, at Zion Chapel, Wakefield, by the Rev. H. Sandars, Mr. Henry Oxley, West Riding Prison, to Janet Ann, daughter of the late Mr. James Blane, Wakefield.

LEE—KERR.—August 3, at the Congregational Church, Kentish-town, by the Rev. Professor Newth, of Manchester, uncle of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. J. Fleming, James Montgomery Lee to Margaret Kerr, only daughter of Mr. Thomas Hamilton, of No. 38, Lawford-road, Kentish-town.

BURT—OWEN.—August 4, at Claremont Chapel, Pentonville, by the Rev. Thos. Jones, Henry Burt, Esq., of Arundel-square, N., to Emma, daughter of Hugh Owen, Esq., of the Poor Law Board, and Richmond-crescent, Barnesbury.

ALLIOTT—ROBERTS.—August 4, at the Congregational Church, Chorlton-road, Manchester, by the Rev. J. A. Macfadyen, the Rev. Richard Alliott, of Bishop's Stortford, to Alice, second daughter of Thos. Roberts, Esq., of Cornbrook Park, Manchester.

SHARP—BISHOP.—August 4, at Cambridge-heath Congregational Church, by the Rev. Wm. Marshall. Mr. T. G. Sharp to Elizabeth Jane, only daughter of Mr. John Bishop, South Hackney.

JAMES—GOVER.—August 4, at the Metropolitan Tabernacle, Newington, by the Rev. J. A. Sprague. Mr. Robert Airey James, of Queen-street-place, Southwark-bridge, and Tooting, Surrey, to Ann, the daughter of John Gover, Esq., of Eagle Cottage, New Kent-road.

HODGE—THOMAS.—August 5, at Lynn-street Chapel, West Hartlepool, by the Rev. W. H. Brown, the Rev. John T. Hodge, minister of the United Methodist Free Churches, Wadebridge, Cornwall, to Drusilla Griffiths, daughter of Mr. D. Thomas, South Carolina, U.S., formerly of Bury, Lancashire.

ROBERTS—SWALLOW.—August 5, at Springfield Independent Chapel, Dewsbury, by the Rev. W. L. Roberts, of Whitley, brother of the bridegroom, the Rev. James Roberts, United Methodist Free Church minister, Middlebro', to Lois, youngest daughter of Mr. Joshua Swallow, Falside, Ossett.

UNWIN—SPICER.—August 5, at the Woodford Congregational Chapel, by the Rev. E. T. Egg. Edward, son of the late Jacob Unwin, Esq., of The Bims, Woodford-bridge, and 24, Bucklersbury, R.C., to Elizabeth, daughter of James Spicer, Esq., of Harts, Woodford, and 50, Upper Thames-street, E.C.

ALLEN—CANDLISH.—August 5, at Mount-street, Grosvenor-square. Wm. Shepherd Allen, Esq., M.P. for Newcastle-under-Lyme, only son of William Allen, Esq., Woodhead Hall, Cheadle, Staffordshire, to Elizabeth Penslope, only child of John Candlish, Esq., M.P. for Sunderland. No cards.

**BAINBRIDGE—RAMSBOTTOM.**—August 7, at Salem Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. H. Tarrant. Mr. James Bainbridge, of Accrington, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. John Ramsbottom, of Hunstanton.

**JONES—STEEL.**—August 7, at Union Chapel, Islington, by the Rev. Thomas Jones, of Bedford Chapel, the Rev. Robert Pierce Jones, to Anne Steel, of Hatcham Manor House, New Cross.

**RAVEN—JOY.**—August 10, at the Westgate Independent Chapel, Heckmondwike, by the Rev. Mark Howard, the Rev. Archibald Raven, Wyke, to Miss M. A. Joy, second daughter of Mr. John Joy, Liversedge Hall.

#### DEATHS.

**WHITTINGHAM.**—August 5, at Walthamstow, Joseph Lehmann, infant son of W. B. Whittingham, aged nine months.

**GOWARD.**—August 5, at Market Harborough, Mr. Thomas Goodward, son, aged seventy years.

**NIXON.**—August 7, at Leek, in the eighty-second year of his age, Mr. James Nixon, for nearly sixty years a member, and for forty years a deacon, of the Congregational church in that town.

### BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Wednesday's *Gazette*.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 31, for the week ending Wednesday, August 4.

#### ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued . . . . .	£34,538,165	Government Debt £11,915,106
		Other Securities .. 5,984,909
		Gold Coin & Bullion 19,558,165

£34,538,165

£34,538,165

#### RANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital £14,553,000	Government Securities ..
Reserve .. 5,408,707	ties (inc. dead weight annuity) £14,800,886
Public Deposits .. 5,740,685	Other Securities .. 14,994,554
Other Deposits .. 18,103,655	Seven Day and other Notes .. 10,254,360
Seven Day and other Bills .. 524,810	Gold & Silver Coin 988,223
	£40,530,857

£40,530,857

August 5, 1869.

GEO. FORBES, Chief Cashier.

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.**—Old sores, wounds, ulcers. The readiness with which Holloway's unguent removes all obstructions in the circulation of the vessels and lymphatics, explains their irresistible influence in healing old sores, bad wounds, and indolent ulcers. To insure the desired effect, the skin surrounding the diseased part should be fomented, dried, and immediately well rubbed with the ointment. This will purify the foul blood, and give strength to the weakest nerves, the only conditions necessary for the cure of all these hideous ulcerations which render life almost intolerable. No sooner is this ointment's protective power exerted, than the destructive process ceases and the constructive begins. New healthy growths appear to fill up the lately painful excavated pit.

### Markets.

#### CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, August 9.

Of English wheat we had a short supply this morning, and imports from abroad are moderate. Unsettled weather caused greater animation in the trade, and the sales of English wheat were 2s. above the price of Monday last. Foreign wheat met improved demand, and was 1s. to 2s. dearer. Flour made an advance of 1s. per sack and 6d. per barrel. Peas and beans were each 1s. per qr. dearer. Barley made 6d. to 1s. per qr., above last week's quotations. Oats met a steady demand at an advance of 6d. per qr. since Monday. Indian corn was 6d. per qr. dearer. At the ports of call arrivals were small. Cargoes of wheat arrived and on passage are 2s. per qr., of Indian corn 1s. per qr. higher during the week, and large sales have been made for forward shipment.

#### CURRENT PRICES.

WHEAT—	Per qr.	PEAS—	Per qr.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Easey and Kent,	—	Grey .. .. ..	39 to 41
red, old .. .. ..	to —	Maple .. .. ..	44 .. 45
Ditto, new .. .. ..	50 55	White .. .. ..	55 .. 55
White, old .. .. ..	—	Boilers .. .. ..	39 .. 42
" new .. .. ..	54 58	Foreign red .. .. ..	39 .. 42
Foreign red .. .. ..	48 50	Foreign, boilers .. .. ..	39 .. 42
" white .. .. ..	51 53	RYE .. .. .. ..	31 33

BARLEY—	Per qr.	OATS—	Per qr.
English malting ..	31 34	English feed ..	36 38
Chevalier .. .. ..	40 46	Potato .. .. ..	39 42
Distilling .. .. ..	35 37	Scotch feed .. .. ..	—
Foreign .. .. ..	29 33	Potato .. .. ..	—

MALT—	Per qr.	Irish black .. .. ..	31 32
Pale .. .. ..	—	" white .. .. ..	31 32
Chevalier .. .. ..	—	Foreign feed .. .. ..	19 22
Brown .. .. ..	50 58	FLOUR—	

Ticks .. .. ..	38 40	Town made .. .. ..	42 47
Harrow .. .. ..	41 44	Country Marks .. .. ..	38 40
Small .. .. ..	—	Norfolk & Suffolk 34 35	
Egyptian .. .. ..	39 40		

BREAD—	LONDON, Saturday, August 7.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 1d. to 8d.; house-ditto, 5d. to 8d.
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**SMITHFIELD MEAT MARKET**, Monday, August 9.  
Only moderate supplies of meat have been on sale, but the trade has ruled quiet at about late rates:-

Per Siba, by the carcass.

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Inquier beef	3 4	4 to 3 10	Inf. mutton	3 8
Middling ditto	4 0	4 4	Middling ditto	4 4
Prime large do.	4 6	4 5	Prime ditto	4 10
Do. small do.	4 10	5 0	Vea	4 6
Large pork	4 0	4 6	Small pork	4 8
Lamb, 5s. Od. to 5s. 6d.				5 4

**COVENT GARDEN MARKET**, London, Saturday, August 7.—Trade is dull here, and stocks have accumulated, as there are heavy supplies of outdoor produce, though no particular reduction has taken place in the price of staple articles of consumption. Strawberries are very nearly over. Flowers chiefly consist of orchids, pelargoniums, hydrangeas, calceolarias, roses, mignonette, heliotropes, fuchsias, cockscomb, kalanthus, coccinea, rhodanthe, mangold, and liliacum, &c.

**BOROUGH HOP MARKET**, Monday, August 9.—Reports from the plantations generally show a slight improvement, the vermin having left the bins in many of the grounds, while the strong bins are throwing out a fair quantity of burs; the weak plants, however, which are very numerous throughout the districts, still have every sign of proving unproductive, and the result must necessarily be a small and partial crop. Our market continues inactive for nearly every class of hops, & quotations barely reaching recent figures. Continental reports are more favourable, the recent rains having very much improved the grounds in Bavaria, Bohemia, and the Pomeranian districts. American ariives to the 29th ult report the crop as progressing satisfactorily, under the influence of the late genial weather. The market is quiet at former rates. Mid and East Kent, 2l. 10s. to 3l. 10s.; Weald of Kent, 2l. 5s. to 3l. 10s. to 4l.; Sussex, 2l. 2l. 10s. to 3l. 10s.; Farnham, 2l. 10s. to 4l. 5s. to 5l.; Country, 2l. 10s. to 4l. 10s.; Barwicks, 2l. 5s. to 3l. 10s.; Belgians, 2l. 2l. 10s. to 3l.; Yearlings, 2l. 5s. 10s. to 3l. 10s.; Americana, 2l. 5s. to 3l. 10s. to 3l. 10s. The import of foreign hops into London last week consisted of 49 bales from Antwerp, 25 Hambury, 40 Calais, 42 Rotterdam, and 14 New York.

**PROVISIONS**, Monday, August 9.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 1,287 firkin butter, and 3,291 hams bacon, and from foreign ports, 10,180 packages butter, and 2,805 hams bacon. The demand for the finest foreign butter last week was very good, and supplies not being sufficient to meet it, prices advanced about 4s. per cwt. Best Dutch lard, Irish was also dealt in more freely. Best Clonmel sold at 10s. free on board. Corks and Limericks also met some buyers. The bacon market keeps firm without change in prices. Lard sold better.

**POTATOES**.—**BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS**, Monday, Aug. 9.—The supply of potatoes is good. The demand has been only to a moderate extent, at our quotations. The import into London last week consisted of 40 tons from Barfleur, 198 packages Calais, 18 tons 550 boxes Cherbourg, 861 sacks 2,842 baskets, 912 barrels, 460 bags Dunkirk, and 99 bags from Rotterdam. English Shaws, 9ds. to 10s. per ton; English Regent, 10s. to 12s.; French, 8ds. to 9ds.

**SEED**, Monday, Aug. 9.—English cloverseed was in limited supply, and prices were unchanged. Foreign red of fair quality could be placed at full rates. Trefoil was firm, with a moderate demand. More new trifolium has appeared; the demand has improved as well as the rices. White cloverseed sells for sowing at extreme prices. Canaryseed remains firm and dear.

**WOOL**, Monday, Aug. 9.—The market remains very firm for all qualities, although the amount of business passing is not extensive. The public sales of colonial produce will commence on Thursday next, when an active demand is anticipated, notwithstanding the large quantity to be offered.

**OIL**, Monday, August 9.—In the market for linseed oil the business done has been limited at about previous quotations. For rape there has been a healthy demand at enhanced rates. Palm has sold at very full prices, and olive has been freely dealt in; but cocoanut oil has tended downwards in value.

**TALLOW**, Monday, August 9.—The trade has continued quiet. Y.C. on the spot, 4s. per cwt. Town Tallow 4s. net cash.

**COAL**, Monday, August 9.—Market without alteration from last day. Cardoo, 17s. 9d.; Hetton, 18s. 6d.; Hetton South 18s. 3d.; Hetton Russells 18s.; Haewell, 18s. 6d.; Hartlepool (original), 18s. 6d.; Kellow, 18s. 6d.; Tunstall, 18s. 6d.; Holywell Main, 18s.; Hartley's, 18s. 6d. Ships fresh arrived; ships left from last day, 16—total, 41. Ships at sea, 25.

### Advertisements.

**PROFESSOR PEPPER'S Lecture** on the **GREAT LIGHTNING INDUCTORIUM**, as delivered before their Royal Highnesses the Princesses Louise and Beatrice.—**MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS** by **GEORGE BUCKLAND**, Esq.—The "ASTRO-METROSCOPE"—Woodbury's "Photo-Relief Process"—DORE'S Pictures of "Mains"—Stokes on Memory.—At the **ROYAL POLYTECHNIC**.—One Shilling.

**EDUCATION**.—13, PARK-TERRACE, Highbury, London, N.—The Misses SCOTT (successors to Miss McLaren), assisted by talented English and Foreign Masters and Resident Governesses, RECEIVE a limited number of YOUNG LADIES as Boarders. Prospectus and references had on application. CLASSES REOPEN SEPTEMBER 1st.

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**THE REV. G. D. BARTLET, M.A.** (late Head Master of Mill Hill School) RECEIVES a limited number of PUPILS, at South Grove, Highgate, N.W., and, with the co-operation of resident and visiting Masters, prepares them for the Universities or Commercial life. The THIRD TERM BEGINS on the 8th SEPTEMBER. Prospectus and Examiners' Reports forwarded on application.

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Second Master—J. H. TAYLOR, Esq., M.A., Queen's College, Oxford. 2nd Class Hon.; B.A. Trin. Coll. Cam.; 1st Class Trip.; 1st Chanc. Med., 1868.

Mathematics—A. WANKLYN, Esq., B.A. Sydn. Univ. Coll. Cam., 14th Wr., 1867.

The School will be re-opened on Thursday, October 7th. Apply for Admission of Pupils, to the Head Master, or to the Hon. Secretary, the

Rev. R. H. MARTEN, B.A., Lee, S.E.

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The above branches of education are taught exclusively by the masters assigned to them. The general English education is under the immediate direction of the Principals and a competent staff of Governesses.

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**SECRETARY**—F. Clappison, Esq.

**HEAD OFFICE**: 21, Lombard-street.

**MANAGER**—Whitbread Tomson, Esq.

**ASSISTANT MANAGER**—William Howard, Esq.

At the Half-yearly General Meeting of the Proprietors, held on Thursday, the 5th August, 1869, at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street Station, the following Report for the half-year ending the 30th June, 1869, was read by the Secretary:

**FREDERICK FRANCIS**, Esq., in the Chair.

The Directors, in presenting to the Proprietors the balance-sheet of the bank for the half-year ending 30th June last, have the satisfaction to report that, after paying interest to customers, and all charges, allowing for rebate, and making provision for bad and doubtful debts, the net profits amount to £25,010 2s. 7d. This sum, added to £25,817 4s. 10d., brought forward from the last account, produces a total of £90,827 17s. 5d.

They have declared the usual dividend of 6 per cent, with a bonus of 2*d* per cent, for the half-year, free of income tax (being at the rate of 17 per cent. per annum), which will absorb £24,601 9s. 10d., and leave £62,235 17s. 5d. to be carried forward to profit and loss new account.

By the recent appointment of Mr. Whitbread Tomson as Manager of the Head Office, a vacancy has arisen in the auditorship, which, in accordance with the deed of settlement, it will be in the power of the Proprietors to fill at the Annual Meeting in February next.

The dividend and bonus (together £1 1*d* per share) will be payable at the Head Office, or at any of the branches, on and after Monday, the 16th inst.

**BALANCE-SHEET OF THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY**, 30TH JUNE, 1869.

Dr.		£	Dr.		£
To capital paid up	.....	1,000,000	0	0	0
Reserve fund	.....	500,000			

**MILL HILL SCHOOL, HENDON,  
MIDDLESEX.**

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Robert Forster, Esq., 3, Lordship terrace, Stoke Newington.  
Rev. Alfred Holborn, M.A., Lewes, Sussex.

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Rev. Joseph Angus, D.D., the College, Regent's Park.  
Rev. Llewelyn Bevan, LL.B., 14, Quadrant-road, Canonbury.  
Henry Mason Bompas, Esq., M.A., 8, King's Bench-walk, Temple.  
Joseph Wilson Buckley, Esq., Morrow-grange, near Guildford.  
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This school, founded in the year 1807 for the education of the sons of Protestant Evangelical Dissenters, having been temporarily closed in December, 1868, has been reconstituted by the present Governors, under the authority of the Court of Chancery, on the model of the great Public Schools of the kingdom, and will be conducted on broad and liberal principles.

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SECOND MASTER.

J. H. Taylor, Esq., M.A., Queen's Coll., Oxf., 2nd Class Honours: Scholar (B.A.) of Trin. Coll., Cam., 1st Class in Classical Tripos, and 1st Chancellor's Medallist, 1868.

ASSISTANT MASTERS.

Mathematics and Natural Science.—Arthur Wanklyn, Esq., B.A., and Senior Taylor Scholar, of Sydney Sussex Coll., Cam.; 14th Wrangler, 1867, and 2nd Class Nat. Sci. Tripos.

French Language and Literature.—Mons. F. J. Charpentier, Bachelier ès-Lettres, of the University of France, formerly Assistant Classical Master in the Lycée Impérial d'Angoulême.

German and Hebrew.—Professor Nenner, of the University of Halle, Professor of German and Hebrew in New College, London.

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EXAMINERS.

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Mathematical.—Rev. S. Newth, M.A., F.R.S.A., Fellow of Univ. Coll., Lond., Professor of Mathematics in New Coll., Lond.

English Language and Literature.—F. J. Furnival, Esq., M.A., Trin. Coll., Camb., Hon. Sec of the Philological Soc.

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Promote Appetite, Aid Digestion, and Purify the Blood.

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Says that "since he commenced taking PARR'S PILLS he has gained eleven pounds in weight, looks younger, and feels better in every way. Jan. 20th, 1868."

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Opium, Narcotics, and Squills, are too often invoked to give relief in Coughs, Colds, and all Pulmonary Diseases. Instead of such fallacious remedies, which yield momentary relief at the expense of enfeebling the digestive organs, and thus increasing that debility which lies at the root of the malady, modern science points to CROSBY'S BALSAMIC COUGH ELIXIR as the true remedy.

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This medicine, which is free from opium and squills, not only allays the local irritation, but improves digestion and strengthens the constitution. Hence it is used with the most signal success in Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, Coughs, Influenza, Night Sweats of Consumption, Quinsy, and all affections of the throat and chest. Sold by all respectable Chemists and Patent Medicine Dealers, in bottles at 1s. 9d., 2s. 6d., and 11s. each. Sold wholesale and retail by Jas. M. Crosby, Chemist, Scarborough.

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